FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MADEJ GIVES STATEMENT AFTER CEMA MEETING

AU091305 Warsaw TRYBUNDA LUDU in Polish 7 Sep 83 p 6

[Statement given by Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, to PAP Moscow correspondent Wladyslaw Knypciow after the end of the 107th session of the CEMA Executive Committee in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] The Executive Committee session which has just ended was the last one before the 37th CEMA session, which will meet in Berlin in the second half of October. In this connection, our task has been to prepare the material which will be placed before the above session.

The rate of development of the socialist countries in the immediate past ar of the expansion of their mutual ties exceeds the comparable world rates. Of course, the development rate differs in each country. For example, our development rate is not very impressive because, as we know, we had huge difficulties in 1982 with normal supplies to industry. There were many reasons for this, including the fact that we had a range of troubles with industrial supplies from domestic sources and also from the capitalist countries, which have deliberately applied restrictions. Other countries are maintaining a satisfactory development rate.

During the committee meeting, an assessment was made of a document which deals with matters which look further into the future. These matters consist of proposals concerning lines of cooperation. Of primary importance is an exchange of experiences on reducing the consumption of materials, energy, and fuel, especially crude oil, natural gas, and metals.

We, as large producers of coal, coke, and other solid fuels are also interested in this problem, since with the large mining potential we have today we must be self-sufficient and supply other countries as well for many years. Maintaining the level of coal extraction that exists in Poland right now will demand large investment outlay. Therefore, we are interested in the economical use of coal.

As far as crude oil is concerned, we are interested in it above all as oil consumers. For we have no chance of increasing our crude oil imports, first because increasing oil imports from the Soviet Union would demand extra investment outlay -- and we would have to participate in great investment projects, which is extremely difficult for us at the present time -- and second because crude oil imports from the Western countries are practically impossible because of the shortage of foreign currency reserves, even though crude oil has become cheaper for the time being. That is why we do not foresee any increase in oil consumption to the extent that production can be increased or transportation developed.

The next problem is connected with the entire agricultural and food program. This is an enormously important problem for all socialist countries. As we know, Poland is not self-sufficient in this area and is constantly importing about 4 to 4.5 million metric tons of grain and fodder per year, even during these difficult years.

This year again it will be necessary to procure about 4 million metric tons of grain and fodder, despite the good harvests. That is why every single undertaking of a technical or organizational nature designed to increase crops is important. An exchange of experience in this sphere is very important for us. This year, which is considered a good one, we estimate that we are achieving an average grain yield of 27 quintals per hectare. Our neighbors on the other side of the Oder are achieving over 37 quintals per hectare with more or less the same quality grain as ours, thanks to a more developed agriculture.

We would like to concentrate on the basic technology behind plant cultivation, on the use of chemicals in agriculture, and, of course, on animal breeding, as well as on the entire processing of agricultural produce.

These are two immensely important areas. Guaranteeing for our own industries the appropriate supplies of energy and fuels and guaranteeing every country's population appropriate supplies of grain and agricultural produce are tasks of key importance.

In addition, the problem was considered how to coordinate in the best possible way the geological work of seeking deposits of crude oil, natural gas, and other fuels. This work is being undertaken in all CEMA countries in Europe and on the continental shelf. This concerns crude oil in particular. In this connection, appropriate agreements have already been made between the socialist countries, and companies have been set up, such as "Petrobaltic", which involve Poland, the GDR, and the USSR. Nevertheless, not all possibilities have been exhausted. Therefore, we are considering seeking out deposits where it is still possible to develop geological work, and how to exchange experience on this, organize any eventual joint undertakings, set up joint enterprises, and work with our combined strength. Poland may profit from this cooperation, just as it is profiting from cooperation with other countries in the spheres of agriculture and agricultural technology.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESS TO CSCE SESSION REPORTED

AU092055 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 83 p 7

[CTK Madrid dispatch: "The Session of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of 35 States Has Opened"]

[Text] Madrid -- The Madrid CSCE meeting, chaired by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs and head of the Yugoslav delegation, opened this Wednesday with a speech by Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert. The first minister from a socialist country to speak in the morning session was Bohuslav Chnoupek, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

He began his speech by thanking, on the CSSR's behalf, the Government of Spain and its prime minister, Felipe Gonzales, for Spain's hospitality as the host country of the Madrid meeting and also for everything Spain had done to make the conference a success.

Minister Chnoupek then stated: We are successfully concluding 3 years of negotiations for this second followup meeting being held in keeping with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. It was lenghty and difficult work. In the end, common sense has prevailed here, as it did in Helsinki.

Even in the period of a generally worsening international situation, Czechoslovakia has been contributing consistently and untiringly toward implementing the policy which CSSR President Gustav Husak from the tribune of the Helsinki conference called "a search for answers to the question on how to implement and develop all that connects us, and not things that separate us, and to the question on how to exclude wars from society's life."

It is from this viewpoint that Czechoslovakia has been actively putting forward the opinion that the solution of the problem of war and peace -- particularly in view of the existence of destructive nuclear weapons -- is the imperative condition of mankind's further existence in the most basic sense of the word. That is why Czechoslovakia considers the decisive factor in the results of the Madrid meeting to be the fact that most participants promoted a constructive search for generally acceptable solutions on the basic issues of preserving security and developing cooperation in Europe, and above all, on issues concerning the problems of military detente. The CSSR considers it decisive that the spirit of political realism has again won -- that spirit which promotes the bold idea of persistently gathering all creative, sensible, and forward-looking forces to overcome the destructive, egotistical, and short-sighted attempts of all those who would like to drive the world into new and dangerous adventures.

This has again confirmed the truth about human activity and will, which is also valid under the present international conditions. In the same way it has been proved that pious wishes are not sufficient for preserving peace and ensuring the people's security, and that one must develop a truly great, untiring effort and spare neither time nor energy in this respect. It is only thus that the danger of a nuclear war can be averted and peace preserved -- that peace which is the prerequisite for the happy future of all mankind.

It can be said with full justification that the results of the Madrid meeting represent a positive feature of the present and a hope for the future. They came at the very last moment and encourage the efforts of the participants in the Helsinki conference and of all peace-loving forces to revert to the policy of detente on our continent and to develop it further.

This fully confirms our conviction that the necessary prerequisites for a peaceful life and for mutually advantageous cooperation still exist in Europe. They constitute unmistakable proof that the achievement of this goal depends solely on the political will and resolute effort of the governments of the European countries.

The resulting document expresses the synthesis of the basic positions of individual participants. It is based on the Final Act of Helsinki, from which it proceeds and to the principles to which it is subordinated. It respects all areas of the Act, and on top of that it deepens the Act's basic orientation in the direction of military detente. This orientation is fully in harmony with the CSSR's foreign-political line. It was also affirmed in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states Political Consultative Comittee of January 1983, particularly in the proposal for a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. It was also affirmed in the Moscow statement of the leading party and state representatives of seven socialist countries in June 1983.

We welcome the fact that the resulting document also provides new impulses for developing mutually advantageous cooperation between the participating states, not only in the political, but also in the economic, cultural, and humanitarian spheres.

Time and again we witnessed attempts to lead the meeting into a blind alley. Time and again the false prophets predicted its crash. Time and again its failure was intended to prove the fabricated claims that the policy of detente -- as a mere episode, as they said, of the seventh decade of this century -- had already exhausted itself, or that it had been dubious since the very beginning.

The very opposite is true. In spite of the difficult negotiations, "Madrid" has proved that the vital forces of the detente process have sufficient reserves. Surely it is no coincidence that in the resulting document of our meeting we express the resolve to exert further efforts to make detente become effective, lasting, general, and increasingly viable, to make it reflect the continuity of the line set 8 years ago at the historic Helsinki conference.

In the course of the complicated and often tense Madrid negotiations, the overwhelming majority of states convinced themselves that the more serious the international situation is, the greater is the responsibility on those who decide mankind's future and are responsible for it.

The experience yielded by "Madrid" is most valuable. It proves that problems can be effectively resolved only by negotiations, and not by an implacable confrontation from positions of strength. Self-evidently -- and this is the second confirmed experience -- the dialogue must be oriented not toward conducting the dialogue itself, but toward achieving a mutually acceptable accord which takes into account the interests and stands of all partners. And "Madrid" has yielded yet another experience. It has shown with absolute clarity that the resulting document of the Madrid meeting, which is founded on the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, cannot be interpreted arbitrarily, in the same way that the Act cannot. One must not seek in it what it does not contain or silently pass over that which is its essence, all in order to subordinate the all-European process of detente to attempts aimed at impermissible interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

This is also the direction taken by attempts to use the recent gross violation of the USSR's air space for aims contradicting the spirit of Helsinki.

The serious nature of the incident is emphasized by the fact that it is undoubtedly tied up with evil and wicked intentions. The published facts testify as to who was behind this intentional provocation, which violated international law and the accords on international civil aviation. These facts confirm that this was no act of chance, but one which was meant to aggravate the international situation yet further, to denigrate the Soviet Union, and to cast doubts on its peace-loving policy. We emphatically condemn the forces that have provoked the incident and that are trying to use it for their political aims and to drag this problem into our negotiations.

The CSSR has always worked for the consistent implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference in its entirety. It has been actively contributing its share to the regular political dialogue with the majority of signatory countries and to the broad development of bilateral contacts -- including contacts with those Western neighbors, the relations with which have for many years been burdened by distrust and by the unfortunate legacy of the recent past -- and also to the achievement of a deeper trade exchange and economic cooperation and to the achievement of an expansion of lively contacts in the spheres of culture, education, science, tourism, and sports. One cannot doubt the beneficial and mutually advantageous nature of such a policy.

Thus it is only natural that we attribute great significance to the resulting document and that we appreciate the Madrid meetings's contribution to consolidating the policy of peace, detente, and cooperation. In fact, the World Assembly For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, which was held toward the end of June 1983 in our capital, also convincingly demonstrated the nations' strong abhorrence of the terrors of war. During the peace rally held on the historic Old Town Square, the bells of peace resounded over Prague, both literally and metaphorically.

That is why we regard as so very significant the decision to convene next January in the Swedish capital a conference on measures for strengthening trust and security and on disarmament in Europe. We expect it to bring about a new impetus for further concretizing detente, this time in the sphere where it is so greatly needed -- in military detente We will therefore welcome every step aimed at progress in strengthening trust and security, including those aimed at the very heart of the matter -- disarmament. But let us not be carried away by the illusion that the success of such a conference will be automatic. Our hopes will be fulfilled only if all participating states will bear in mind an identical ultimate goal -- the achievement of complete and general disarmament.

We trust that the Madrid success will reverberate in other negotiating forums which are resolving the weighty problems of security, and particularly in the further round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe which has just opened in Geneva. We are of the opinion that the USSR's constructive proposals recently conveyed by Yuriy Andropov in PRAVDA make it possible to achieve an agreement banning the deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles on our continent -- that is, an agreement which would simultaneously provide a strong impetus for an appropriate reduction of the number of intermediate-range arms in Europe. The Soviet Union's proposals show realistic possibilities of reaching a solution which respects the principle of equality and equal security.

Czechoslovakia will do all it can to make the process of all-European security and cooperation -- one phase of which we are now completing -- an irreversible one and one which effectively contributes toward ensuring a lasting world peace and the peoples security. The CSSR will be fulfilling the provisions of the resulting document that has been unanimously adopted by all 35 participating countries.

It will be striving to enable all the good and positive results achieved to date within the framework of the detente process, including the experience acquired in the final phase of the Madrid meeting, to be further creatively developed, enriched, and applied in all international negotiations.

We are convinced that this is the only way to halt the present dangerous development and to avert a nuclear catastrophe. The inevitable prerequisite for achieving this goal is to put an end to feverish armament, to go over to disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and to ensure the development of all states under conditions of equality and respect for sovereignty and national independence, in an atmosphere of cooperation, security, and peace.

ALBANIA DECRIES CSCE CLOSING SESSION AS 'FARCE'

AU121859 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Tirana, September 10 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the long-run conference on the so-called "European Cooperation and Seucrity", concocted and manipulated by the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, ended in Madrid. The conference would up three year proceedings with the signing of a final document, which, as the reports stresses is pervaded just like the "Final Act" of Helsinki Conference in 1975, by pledges of a moralizing character. The foreward of the above-mentioned "document", according to the reports, points out the "concern over the continuous lack of faith in this conference by the 35 participating countries". The only concrete decision adopted in this farce was that of the holding of a conference on "disarmament" in Europe, in Stockholm in January of 1984. Thus, this farce will continue to serve the two imperialist superpowers in another form: as a tribune to spread the demagogical smog on "peace and disarmament" at a time when the USA and the Soviet Union are constantly strengthening their military potentials, thus threatening directly the peoples and countries of the world.

SUNDIC ON 'UNSUCCESSFUL' SHULTZ-GROMYKO MEETING

LD091645 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The theme of our topical foreign affairs commentary is the unsuccessful meeting between Shultz and Gromyko [words indistinct] Milika Sundic says:

[Sundic] Shultz and Gromyko left each other in Madrid, and if the U.S. secretary keeps his word they are not likely to meet in New York, Since the 2-hour meeting in the U.S. ambassador's residence was marked by a very sharp and uncompromising tone, which prompted the U.S. secretary to describe as absurd Andrey Gromyko's explanation of the downing of the South Korean passenger aircraft, while TASS described the meeting as a dialogue of the deaf, there is little likelihood that there will be any change in the behavior of the two superpowers by the beginning of the UN General Assembly sesion, in which both Gromyko and Shultz will participate.

In the meantime the United States, ordered by President Reagan, has decided that all officials of the Soviet Aeroflot airlines should leave New York within 15 days. No new sanctions against the Soviet Union have been announced, but they are believed to be on the way. In Geneva however, where Soviet-U.S. talks on Euromissiles resumed a few days ago and where the dialogue on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms is due to begin shortly, everything is proceeding according to plan as if nothing has happened.

Nor are there any problems concerning the implementation of the agreement on the Soviet purchase of wheat in the United States. The U.S. allies, again, almost completely support the accusations leveled against the Soviet Union over the downing of the South Korean passenger aircraft but are not in too much of a hurry to follow official Washington and impose sanctions against Moscow. It is obvious that just as on many previous occasions the U.S.-Soviet confrontation does not suit them and, if they are able, they will try not to aggravate it in any way. This may not have much effect on U.S. conduct because the White House is obviously determined to continue to exploit the South Korean airliner's tragic destiny in its propaganda duel with Moscow, but this cannot continue indefinitely. The war of words has not yet profited either side, and it is likely that one day this will make them see reason and behave with more wisdom.

The South Korean airliner incident has exposed numerous shortcomings on both sides, and if nothing similar is to happen again both Moscow and Washington should draw the appropriate lesson from it. If there had been more confidence in the relations between the two superpowers, and if use had been made of all the ways of preventing the tragic fate of the passenger aircraft, the world would be breathing more easily today and would not fear that something much worse could take place, and Shultz and Gromyko would be discussing other things in Madrid and New York.

Thus much valuable time has been lost and, worst of all, an opportunity was wasted for reaching a much more important agreement than that recently signed on the purchase of U.S. wheat.

However, even now it is not too late to do something. The two world powers will not be able to justify themselves in any way before the world if they do not at least try to do so.

FURTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETINGS REPORTED

Chnoupek Meets Counterparts

LD100256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei today, the final day of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere the ministers exchanged views on the course of the Madrid meeting and voiced their satisfaction at its positive conclusion.

Minister Chnoupek also met Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, whom, as a representative of the host country, he thanked for the good preparation and the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met today with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG. The subject of their businesslike talk were Czechoslovak-West German relations and the means through which the two neighboring countries could contribute jointly to the further development of the process of detente in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act now reaffirmed in the concluding document of the Madrid meeting.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met Leo Tindemans, chairman of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the EEC countries and Belgian foreign minister.

Fischer Meets Genscher, Others

LD100439 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1952 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid, 9 Sep (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and France, Oskar Fischer and Claude Cheysson, have met in Madrid for an exchange of views on the international situation, particularly the situation in Europe. They discussed questions on which the CSCE meeting focused. Both ministers agreed on the next steps for the further deepening of bilateral relations.

In the course of a meeting which passed off in a businesslike atmosphere, Oskar Fischer and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had an exchange of views on issues connected with the Madrid meeting. They spoke of their expectations that the Madrid meeting would have a positive effect on the international situation. In this framework both sides stressed that they stand by the commitments expressed in their speeches, that never again should a war emanate from German soil.

In this connection they agreed to begin consultations in the near future between representatives of the GDR and the FRG. The ministers took the opportunity to have an exchange of views on the current state of bilateral relations.

During the meeting between Oskar Fischer and Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vaeyrynen, the discussion centered on the preparation of the conference on security and confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

Paavo Vaeyrynen gave an assurance that Finland would do all it could to ensure that the preparatory talks due to start in a few weeks in Helsinki will take place under favorable conditions. The GDR foreign minister stressed that, as a socialist state, the GDR would take part in the preparations for the Stockholm conference with a clear and constructive strategy.

Oskar Fischer also had a talk with the Swiss President and Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert.

During a friendly meeting, Oskar Fischer and his Austrian counterpart, Erwin Lanc, expressed their conviction that the forthcoming visit by Austrian Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger to the GDR will represent a high point in relations between the two countries.

Mladenov Meets With Moran

AU091601 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Fernando Moran, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Spain, met today and exchanged opinions on bilateral relations. In this connection the positive results of cooperation were noted and readiness was expressed to pursue political contacts as well as to contribute to the future development of mutually advantageous cooperation in other sectors. Opinions were also exchanged on certain international issues, including the final stage of the Madrid meeting.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding.

SUPERPOWERS' 'FARCE' ON DISARMAMENT IN SPACE

AU081420 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 3 Sep 83 p 4

[Pjerin Vata article: "A New Farce for 'Disarmament' in Space"]

[Text] World opinion has learnt about a new Soviet farce in the endless series of Soviet proposals for disarmament. The Kremlin chief, Yuriy Andropov, proposed to the United States that both sides sign a moratorium sanctioning the commitment of the United States and the Soviet Union not to launch anti-satellite weapons into space. As TASS cliams, Andropov solemnly declared that the Soviet Union would never be the first to launch such a system.

It should be emphasized that Andropov, who is surpassing his predecessor, Brezhnev, with the number of disarmament proposals, chose an original method -- which has its own meaning. He made his proposal in the presence of a delegation of American congressmen. The question arises: Why did Andropov choose such an occasion? First of all, he wants to deceive the peoples of the world who have risen to struggle against the insane arms race and the criminal policy that arises from it. By making such a proposal, Andropov is pursuing the same demagogical road as the chief of American imperialism, Reagan. Of course, the masks, methods, and formulas of these proposals have different nuances, but their essence remains the same: each one attempts to use every method to arm and re-arm. This ambition knows no limits, despite the difficulties of the economic and financial crisis. Space is not excluded from all this.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union want to create the illusion that ultimately they alone can secure peace, and that as such, it is their duty to make proposals and to sign agreements and moratoriums.

By employing such tactics, both the Americans and Soviets aim to create the premises upon which they can convince world opinion that -- in order to reach these 'epochal' agreements, as was the case with SALT II -- it is necessary to have a meeting between Reagan and Andropov, which would supposedly result in a great step forward in the reduction of atomic stocks and the destruction of the systems needed for their maintenance and transportation.

Reagan himself, in a speech in Seattle, Washington, sympathetically received Andropov's proposal, because, according to him, at least it might create the right atmosphere for a possible high-level Soviet-American meeting.

Of course, this proposed moratorium is similar to the one Khrushchev proposed for atomic weapons in June 1963, which was welcomed by the American President of that time, Kennedy.

If this agreement is reached, its essential aim will be that the United States and the Soviet Union control the balance of forces also in space; that is, so that they can advance in a parallel way in nuclear armament and sophisticated secret weapons. Both the Soviets and the Americans seek to win the right to observe the cosmos, in case one or the other partner invents a new weapon or enhances a weapon it currently possesses. Time will tell how effective such an agreement can be, but it is obvious that each one, not trusting the other, will violate the agreement and each side will produce the same type of weapons that the other has. They are working day and night at this. Under the pretext of every type of disarmament, the superpowers seek to arm themselves, preserving a balance, which is periodically upset because of ambitions for superiority. The point is that they do not wish to reach an agreement for the sake of peace, but out of the fear that one superpower might go further than the interests of the other allow.

Senator Pell openly expressed this fear to Andropov. He stated that "we want you to know that the American people are disturbed by the direct and indirect Soviet interventions in Afghanistan, Poland, South-East Asia, South Africa, and Central America." One cannot speak more clearly than this. American imperialism is afraid of Soviet ambitions and tells Moscow to play by the rules, just as Moscow is afraid that Washington will go further than its ambitions for world domination allow.

The Soviet proposal should be considered from the point of view that the Soviet Union and the United States want to find a balance that presupposes parity between them, but that preserves a great distance from the others. As such it is just a new farce. If it were any different, why then do the Soviets and Americans produce these weapons? Perhaps to show what their military technology can achieve? If they did not produce them they would not need to waste their time and bother their heads with moratoriums and meetings for agreements. They produce them because the militarist and adventurous course they increasingly pursue in their policy objectively demands it.

USTINOV SPEECH ANOTHER 'WARMONGERING THREAT'

LD111042 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Tirana, September 11 (ATA) -- The top Soviet officials continue to make open warmongering threats that they will further consolidate their military potential. In a speech held in Sevastopol, the Soviet minister of defence, Ustinov, stated that "the Soviet Union will adopt effective measures to preserve the equilibrium of force in Europe and the world", which, in other words, means that it will be further armed. Speaking about the American plans in regard to the deployment of the mid-range nuclear missiles in the Western Europe until the end of this year, Ustinov accused the United States of disrupting the "military equilibrium in Europe" and stressed that the Soviet Union will take measures to stop the upset of the military equilibrium. The aggressive statements of the top Soviet military man prove once more of the determination of the Soviet social-imperialists to carry further the armament race in the context of the rivalry for hegemony with the U.S. imperialists, to force the peoples and countries to accept unconditionally the nuclear reality in Europe.

TANJUG REFUTED ON SFRY BORDER EXERCISES

LD111020 Tirana ATA in English 0741 GMT 11 Sep 83

[TANJUG Provocations" -- ATA heading, quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tirana, September 11 (ATA) -- The ATA political commentator writes in a writing entitled: "TANJUG Provocations: These days, the Yugoslav Army will conduct wide scale military manoeuvres in Macedonia, near the border with Albania.

As is known, in one of its reports of August 25, referring to the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana in regard to the "Jedinstvo-83" military manoeuvres, the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY pointed out that such military actions in such a wide scale create tensions and threats to the neighbour countries. They run completely counter to the repeated statement by the Yugoslav Government that it is, allegedly, for good neighbourliness and the preservation of peace in the Balkans. The Albanian Governm nt, the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs underlined, cannot but point out that these military manoeuvres to be conducted in the vicinity of the border with Albania, are directed in fact against the Albanian people and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

On its part, the Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, in a news item broadcast in the English language entitled "The View Point of Albania on the Military Manoeuvres in Yugoslavia [word indistinct] again to the already known hackneyed accusations of the Yugoslav propaganda concerning the stand of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania towards Yugoslavia and the problem of Kosovo, attacking Albania that supposedly, it has interfered in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, by stirring up the demonstrations in Kosovo, where, as is known, over 600 people have been killed by the forces of the Yugoslav police and army.

We resolutely turn down these c ncoctions as lies that aim at deceiving the world opinion and the Yugoslav one, at covering up the chauvinist stands of the big-Serbs against Kosovo and the Albanian population living in their territories in Yugoslavia, such as in Macedonia and Montenegro.

We are forced to remind TANJUG that the crimes against the Albanians in Yugoslavia, the murders such as those made at the period of the last demonstrations in Kosovo, are not performed because allegedly Albania has interferred and they have been performed not only 1981. A real genocide against the Albanians has been made by Rankovic and his men in the winter of 1955-1956 against the Albanian population in Kosovo during the so-called action of arms. And it is precisely this Rankovic, this murderer of the Albanian people, to whom great honours were made on occasion of his death. With this gesture, the murderers of the Albanians wanted to say: "Rankovic did well with the Albanians by killing them. Follow his traces". These are open pressures against the Kosovars and the Albanians of the other territories in Yugoslavia.

The military manoeuvres to be conducted these days by the Yugoslav troops in Macedonia are made to exert other pressure and blackmail over the Albanians residing in that republic, in Kosovo or elsewhere. The Yugoslav propaganda says that 22,000 people will take part in these manoeuvres. This is completely untrue. Over 50,000 military forces, as many as were needed to suppress through blood and iron Kosovo in 1981, will take part in them.

Such massive manoeuvres of the Yugoslav Army are unnecessary because nobody threatens Yugoslavia. They refute the false demagogy that TANJUG spread. We may say that the organisers of these manoeuvres and the TANJUG propagators make a great mistake if they think that these slanders and actions may threaten the Albanians. The Albanians are never, never intimidated and will never be intimidated even by the saber-rattling".

12 PERCENT INCREASE IN WHEAT PRODUCTION NOTED

AU121332 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- During the current year, which is the third year of this five year plan, the tasks are being realised and overfulfilled in the agricultural sector, as well. This is proved by the happy tidings which come from different districts of the country.

Nearly all the districts, in the lowland areas as well as in the highland and mountainous ones, realised the annual wheat production and delivery plan as well as that of the three years taken together (1981-1983). In the majority of the agricultural economies of the country the yields planned to be taken in 1983 were overfulfilled, whereas the yields planned for 1985 was taken in an area of some tens of thousands hectares, included in the high intensification zone. On this basis, the annual wheat production plan is overfulfilled by 6 per cent and as against last year, 12 per cent more wheat was produced.

PRESS MATERIALS ON KOREAN AIRLINER INCIDENT

Support for USSR Expressed

AU111755 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Sep 83 p 7

[Editorial article: "The True Goals"]

[Text] A declaration issued by the Soviet Government, seriously, and with a sense of responsibility and firmness, explains the tactic connected with the South Korean aircraft. This declaration unmistakably explains the stand of the Soviet Union, putting things in their place.

The declaration categorically stresses that more and more facts are revealing the espionage task which the South Korean aircraft had to fulfill. The intelligence services of the United States had hoped to implement one of their usual operations in a strategically important area of the USSR, but the plan was brought to failure. Unfortunately, innocent people became the victims of this plan. The operation served those who had planned in advance to fan a violent anti-Soviet campaign and to slander the Soviet Union, as well as its social system, to sow hatred and hostility toward the Soviet people, as well as to distort the goals of Soviet foreign policy.

As the declaration stresses this large political operation is an opportunity for the leading functionaries of the present-day Washington administration to eagerly launch themselves in it, and the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan himself, is no exception to this. In a television address on 5 September he voiced that savage anti-Sovietism which has already become the general line of his policy.

Showing no restraint whatsoever, the President launched a series of cynical accusations, going so far as to assert that the Soviet Union has "arbitrarily" declared its state borders. Only pathological hatred can permit a state leader to launch deliberate threats and sanctions against another state and to take the liberty of discussing whether the United States is entitled to violate the USSR's borders, or not. Actually, this is no surprise to anyone, since from the very beginning of his coming into power Reagan's stands and his striving for world domination became known and they are now the motor of today's White House foreign policy.

Talking about "humanitarianism" and "the rights fo the individual" and further elaborating on the notorious speech in which he announced his "crusade" against communism, Ronald Reagan aims at placing the emphasis on the unchanging subject which is the guideline of his policy, namely to convince public opinion of the necessity to pursue a course of feverish militarization. Quite unceremoniously the President declared that in resuming its work Congress will "face" important problems in the defense sector." The carefully prepared "incident" of the South Korean aircraft was an opportunity sought after by the President to extract the necessary consent for the antipeople's policy he is conducting and to defeat resistance to it.

The groundless accusations, pronounced by other U.S. representatives as well, are creating an atmosphere of anticommunist hysteria; they are intensifying and aggravating world tension, the USSR Government declaration states.

The ruling circles in Washington today need such an atmosphere in order to be able to pursue their plans which are dangerous to mankind. These plans include the deployment of new U.S. Pershing missiles and cruise missiles in Europe, the military actions in Central America, the tension in Lebanon, and the intention of creating other "hotbeds of tension" on the planet, to which streams of U.S. weapons will be transferred. Such conclusions undoubtedly impose themselves today, when we compare the policy of the White House with the constant efforts of the Soviet Union, aimed at negotiations for peace, at overcoming confrontation, and at stopping the progress toward nuclear war.

Report on UN Envoy's Speech

AU121423 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 83 p 5

[BTA report on speech of Ivan Garvalov, Bulgarian representative, at the 8 September UN Security Council session on the Korean airliner incident, entitled "Resistance to the Provocation Campaign"]

[Text] "The opinion of the Bulgarian delegation is that the Security Council has been drawn into this discussion for obvious political reasons," said Ivan Garvalov, temporarily fulfilling the duties of permanent representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the United Nations, during the debates on the South Korean airplane that had violated the borders of the Soviet Union, organized at the request of the United States and some other countries.

Ivan Garvalov noted at the Security Council that it must be clarified how and why the South Korean airplane deviated from its course and rudely violated the USSR state border, and all this despite the fact that the airplane had been equipped with the most modern computerized navigation systems, even with additional radar for following the coastline and other bends in the earth. Was this, he asked, a regular deviation from the regular course, or a previously planned course, chosen in order to direct the airplane to fly above Soviet territory in a region of great strategic importance? Why did the South Korean airplane refuse to respond to all signals, actions, and attempts of the Soviet antiaircraft defense to establish radio communication?

The Bulgarian representative stressed that it is obvious that there is only one answer to these questions, and a very simple one at that -- the South Korean airplane was deliberately used for spying purposes. The presence of a U.S. spying airplane in the same region, near the Soviet border, testifies to this. One can only guess what the real tasks of this spying airplane had been. One thing is certain: Its presence in that place and at that time has not been accidental, but directly connected with the flight of the South Korean airplane.

The Bulgarian representative pointed out that it is necessary that all those who had planned this big spying operation give a clear answer. The hysterical campaign of slanders, which has developed in the United States, he continued, was born only by the willingness to start a new anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. Furthermore, he stressed that it is not accidental that this provocation took place at such a tense moment of international relations.

Expressing compassion for the families of the innocent victims, Ivan Garvalov stressed reprehensively that if somebody is responsible for the incident, then these are those who even before the airplane took off had decided to sacrifice it for their inadmissible political goals.

The representatives of the GDR and Poland also spoke with indignation against the provocation act which ended with a tragedy, the violent anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, and the attempts to mobilize and utilize the Security Council.

'Planned Anti-Soviet Provocation'

AU121416 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Lyubomir Koralov's article: "With the Handwriting of Political Gangsterism"]

[Text] The events surrounding the "incident" with the South Korean airplane reveal ever more clearly the essence of this carefully planned anti-Soviet provocation, whose monstrous design and dimensions resemble similar actions from the Hitler period. The position and slanderous and cynical statements of the U.S. President, made in recent days, outlined its second plan -- its dirty political goals, against the background of the spying essence of the entire operation.

The rude attacks and slanders addressed to the USSR, lead to a new exacerbation of international relations at a moment when the peoples are looking with hope toward Madrid and Geneva. Obviously, the operation, prepared by the CIA and other special services, was implemented at a carefully selected moment, when Washington needs a special justification in the eyes of the peace-loving world public for its course of wild militarization, sharp confrontation with the USSR, and sharply increasing the arms race.

Pathological anti-Sovietism is the main basis of this course. This reveals the second layer of this major political provocation, in which dozens of human lives were sacrificed with criminal disregard. We mean the White House's striving to implant in the consciousness of millions of U.S. and West European citizens hatred for the USSR and the people who are constructing socialism. This anticommunist hatred guides all the actions of the huge political and ideological machine that serves all the global designs of imperialism and the military-industrial complex.

This stubbornly implanted hatred breaks into pieces when confronted with the sensible Soviet policy, full of care for the peaceful future. Therefor, what is needed is new stimulators of the anti-Soviet hysteria. Without them the psychological war, initiated with such zeal by President Reagan and his close circle, becomes helpless in the face of the striving of the people in Europe and the world to live in an atmosphere of confidence, understanding, and security. Without hatred toward the USSR the efforts of the "cold war" crusaders to liquidate forever detente and the existing real possibilities of disarmament are doomed.

Therefore, without being choosy about its means, the White House purposefully organizes "mistakes", or directs terrorist actions, which serve the purpose of kindling the anti-Soviet hysteria. Special antihuman skill is needed in order to sow hatred. The South Korean airplane case proves that Washington has turned this sinister skill into a basic part of its state policy. In his well-known Hollywood style the President shed crocodile tears for the tragedy that had been planned by his special services. Afterwards, posing as a judge, he started dispensing judgment in the form of some sanctions against the USSR, aimed first of all towards increasing even further the differences in bilateral relations. On the one hand he demonstrated compassion, aimed at convincing the U.S. allies and the world public opinion of the nonexistent nobility of Reagan's policy. On the other, he tried to prove innocence and to avoid responsibility for the provocation.

Neither the hypocrisy of the assurances, nor the sinister anti-Soviet speculations and lies, which appeared -- on command -- in most mass media, cannot conceal the truth. The handwriting of political gangsterism and brutal attacks on human life, demonstrated in the past in Cuba, Vietnam, Chile, and many African states, and today in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Angola, Mozambique, Lebanon, and Chad, is brutally and clearly apparent in the coldly planned crime of the U.S. intelligence services.

Millions of people on the five continents are protesting now against this immoral policy, which leads toward nuclear devastation and the annihilation of mankind. The very fact that Washington's Atlantic allies refuse to accept the recent proposal on joint sanctions testifies that they cannot be deceived by the carefully prepared campaign. Furthermore, the policy of confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries is losing its positions. Therefore the White House needs such "incidents." However, the senseless policy of hatred and aggression has always failed. Washington should have understood this long ago.

SOFIA REPORTS ON OGARKOV NEWS CONFERENCE

AU111438 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] As we reported in the main newscast tonight, a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in Moscow today. After the statement made by Marshal Ogarkov, the Soviet officials answered questions by journalists. Answering the question of whether the U.S. Government, in its correspondence with the Soviet Government, has explained why the South Korean aircraft had invaded the Soviet airspace, it was stated as follows:

The U.S. Government has admitted the fact that a most insolent violation of the Soviet airspace has been committed. However, until now Washington has not answered even one of the legitimately raised questions on this subject. We are asking ourselves: Why, after having taken off from U.S. territory, did the aircraft deviate from the established international route by almost 500 kilometers, and not toward the Pacific, but toward Soviet territory? Why, if this was a simple passenger aircraft, the American aviation services, which are in control over flights in their zone of responsibility, did not sound the alarm at once when the aircraft left the established route and headed for Soviet territory? They cannot possibly have ignored this fact. Why, if the aircraft did not head for this area at the order of the U.S. intelligence, did they not immediately inform the Soviet Union of the event? Why has the route of this aircraft over Soviet territory passed precisely in the areas where important military projects are situated and no other place? Why did the crew of the aircraft fly in violation of the air navigation rules, and why did it not react to all the efforts of the Soviet air defense systems, both ground and airborne, to establish contact with them?

The following question was asked: How did it happen that the aircraft that was shot down turned out to be a passenger aircraft? The answer stresses that the Soviet Union used all efforts to make the aircraft land at one of the Soviet airports. However, the violator stubbornly disregarded all warnings of the Soviet aircraft, and did not establish any contact. It behaved exactly in the same manner as the crew of the same South Korean airline that violated Soviet airspace in 1978 in the Karelian area. It was the same hand. Moreover, the present aircraft kept maneuvering; it was trying to escape from the Soviet fighters, it was bypassing the zones of the Soviet antiaircraft missile forces. What kind of passenger aircraft is this? After all options had been exhausted to make the aircraft land, the order was issued and the Soviet airmen fulfilled their duty.

One of the questions was the following: What is the role, in this case, played by the U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft? The answer reads as follows: An official spokesman of the Pentagon admitted that an RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft was in the area of the violation of Soviet airspace by the South Korean plane with the aim of testing the capabilities of the Soviet air defense system. This was by far not the only purpose of the U.S. aircraft's presence in the area. Because, according to the data of our radio technical equipment, the actions of both aircraft were precisely coordinated. They flew in this manner in order to confuse and complicate the actions of our air defense system.

Answering the question of why the USSR prevents the United States and Japan from making investigations in its territorial waters, it was stated as follows: No obstacles have been created, no interdictions against search in the area have been issued regarding the area where the aircraft has possibly crashed. Another question is that the Soviet Government now does not see any reason for permitting foreign ships to enter our territorial waters, since the remains have been discovered at a considerable distance from their borders.

Will the aforementioned incident change something in the Soviet Government's approach to the Geneva negotiations regarding medium-range missiles?

The answer reads as follows: The approach of the Soviet Union to the medium-range missiles question, as well as to strategic weapons has been and remains constructive. No incidents of this kind can influence our approach to the negotiations. It is, however, worth mentioning that announcements are already in the West regarding the fact that the American side allegedly was preparing a constructive plan for the forthcoming round of negotiations. Now the incident represents an obstacle they say. Is this not part, at least, of the answer to the riddle of who needed to organize this provocation and what was the purpose of it?

As to the question of why the Soviet Union, after discovering the aircraft on its territory, did not establish contact with Washington and Tokyo, the answer reads as follows: Why did Washington and Tokyo not do so, since they were responsible for the flight of this aircraft? Since they knew that it had escaped the international route, and had invaded the Soviet Union's airspace. Why did they fail to do so if this was an ordinary aircraft?

The declaration of the Soviet Government asserts that the Soviet pilots of the interceptor aircraft could not have known that this was a civil aircraft. Does this mean that the aircraft's flight was interrupted by mistake? This was one of the following questions. The answer to it reads as follows: The interruption of the aircraft's flight was no mistake. All forces of the antiaircraft defense, which for over 2 hours were making every possible effort to make the aircraft land at a Soviet airport, acted correctly. All command checkpoints in the Soviet antiaircraft system were aware of the fact that they were dealing with a reconnaissance aircraft. Answering the question, how could the Soviet pilots and radar operators have mistaken a Boeing 747 for a RC-135, which are different as to their shape and measurements, it was stated as follows: It is easy to sit in a hall and compare the shape of one aircraft with the other. Even then, the shapes would look alike. In addition to this, the flight took place late at night, in cloudy weather. The distance between the aircraft was such that it was very difficult to detect these differences.

Answering the question whether the timing of sending the violator aircraft into Soviet airspace was accidental, it was stated that the timing for the anti-Soviet provocation not accidental. Now that the world public is expecting radical solutions for great problems, which are important for all mankind, including the problem of halting the arms race, for substantial reductions of nuclear and strategic arming, this requires the existence of mutual trust and alleviation of tension. The plans of the American Government are different, however. They aim at aggravating even more the tension in the international atmosphere, at increasing the existing mass destruction weapons and creating new types of them. This is why this act of provocation is being launched.

A number of other questions were also answered at the press conference.

LEADERS APPEARANCES REPORTED 3-10 SEP

AU102104 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 3 and 10 September, notes the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parentheses).

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a celebration on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the famous partisan battle in Partizanska Polyana, Shumen Okrug. (1730 GMT 4 Sep)

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a festive meeting in Sofia to mark the 35th anniversary of the DPRK. (1730 GMT 6 Sep)

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a celebration to mark the expansion of the ore mine in Kurdzhali. (1930 GMT 6 Sep)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions inaugurated a new tourist club in Sredna Gora. (1930 GMT 6 Sep)

Todor Bozhinov attended a meeting on the modernization of the "Brezhnev" combine in Sofia. (1500 GMT 7 Sep)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended a festive concert at the Sofia Army Club to celebrate Bulgarian National Day. (1730 GMT 7 Sep)

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO PARTY LEADERS

AU121537 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] On 12 September Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded high state distinctions to Comrades Tsola Dragoycheva, Aleksandur Lilov, Todor Bozhinov, Misho Mishev, and Georgi Atanasov. They have been given awards for their active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism in the construction of socialism and on their round-year birthdays.

POPE SAID TO PLAN EARLY VISIT TO BULGARIA

AU121156 [Editorial Report] Vienna socialist ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 12 September, on page 2, carries a 350-word review of statements made by Pope John Paul II during the first 2 days of his visit to Austria, on 10 and 11 September. The report concludes with the following:

"Soon to Bulgaria"

"Incidentally, it was learned yesterday that the pope will visit Bulgaria in the near future. There have been tense relations between the Vatican and Bulgaria since the assassination attempt against the pope."

USSR ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 12 SEP

AU121740 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] On 12 September a Soviet delegation composed of Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary [title as heard on this and later newscasts]; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and

chairman of the USSR part of the joint Bulgarian-USSR Committee on Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation, arrived in Bulgaria on a working visit. The delegation will conduct talks on further expanding and strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

AU021647 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- the anniversary of the 1 September 1969 revolution. The telegram expresses most cordial and sincere greetings and wishes for even greater achievements in the struggle of the friendly Libyan people for social progress and further upsurge, as well as for their prosperity.

The telegram expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship, fruitful cooperation, and solidarity existing between our two countries, will continue to develop on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during the memorable visit paid to Bulgaria by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in the interest of both peoples in their struggle against the aggressive policy of American imperialism and of Zionism -- its ally in the Middle East -- for the defense of universal peace and for the salvation of mankind from nuclear disaster.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING GDR AMBASSADOR

AU091347 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Gerhard Reinert, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, in Sofia yesterday on the occasion of his forthcoming departure from our country.

Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

TASS CITED ON U.S. 'UNTRUTH' OVER KAL INCIDENT

LD121511 Prague CTK in English 1318 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Washington -- The untruth of the Reagan administration's allegation that the Soviet fighters did nothing to contact the South Korean airliner which violated the Soviet air space and to make it land on Sakhalin was fully proved, the Soviet press agency TASS said today.

Under the pressure of irrefutable evidence put forward at a press conference held by the Soviet defence and foreign ministries in Moscow, the U.S. State Department had to admit officially that the Soviet pilot fired warning shots and thus made it clear to the crew of the intruder aircraft that they violated the Soviet air space and have to follow instructions of the fighter. Some U.S. papers have said that this confuted one of the main allegations (?on which) the Reagan administration's untrue version of the events is based and from which the flagrant anti-Soviet campaign ensues. The government in Washington thus admitted that it has been telling lies from the very beginning.

Further TASS Report

LD121544 Prague CTK in English 1345 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep (CTK) -- The more intensively some U.S. circles are stepping up the anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the artificially aroused provocation with the South Korean Boeing airliner penetrating Soviet air space, the more it is clear that the clamour has been built on lies and gross distortion of facts, TASS wrote today.

The Soviet news agency added this has been confirmed again by the statement of the U.S. State Department on the question whether the plane had been informed that it had violated the Soviet border. After the Soviet press refuted the Pentagon claims that the Soviet aircraft "could not" fire the warning shots with tracer shells because this type of figher was not equipped with them, the U.S. State Department had to admit that the Soviet Union really warned the Boeing with these shells.

Briefly, it is more than clear that under the pressure of irrefutable facts Washington is wriggling while getting ever more entangled in its own lies and having to at least partially admit these lies. The Soviet and international public expect replies to two questions from the Reagan administration: Who sent the intruder aircraft into Soviet air space and with what aim, and why there were passengers in the Boeing which was apparently to fulfil espionage tasks, TASS stressed.

CTK REPORTS DETENTION OF U.S. DIPLOMAT IN USSR

LD121537 Prague CTK in English 1355 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow -- Vice consul of the U.S. general consulate Lon David Augustenborg and his wife Denis were detained while spying in the Leningrad area September 11. Evidence gained during the investigation proved that the U.S. diplomat and his wife carried out espionage contrasting to their official position. Due to this illegal activity Lon David Augustenborg has been declared persona non grata.

CHNOUPEK TALKS WITH ECUADOREAN COUNTERPART

LD121835 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Talks began in Prague today between Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez. They examined the possibilities for further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Ecuador and exchanged views on topical issues of international politics. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the good results of bilateral relations and spoke in favor of regular political dialogue between the two countries. They also expressed interest in further expansion of economic, trade, and scientific-technological contacts. They assessed the international situation as having deteriorated and expressed conviction that possibilities to make it healthier exist.

Bohuslav Chnoupek briefed his counterpart about the stands of the socialist countries on key international issues. He also informed him about the essence of their peace initiatives. He described the results of the Madrid meeting as a victory for political realism and affirmation of the resolve of the signatory countries of the CSCE to continue along the path of relaxation of international tension.

Luis Valencia Rodriguez said Ecuador fully supports the peace-making efforts of the group of Contadora states, which he described as an influential force which prevented a further escalation of military conflict in Central America.

INDRA RECEIVES FINNISH DELEGATION 8 SEP

LD090911 PRAGUE Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received today a delegation of the parliamentary group of the Finnish People's Democratic League led by its chairman, Veiko Saarto. Alois Indra informed the guests about the active participation of the Federal Assembly in the implementation of Czechoslovak foreign policy and acquainted them with our views on dealing with topical issues of international life. The two sides praised the current level of Czechoslovak-Finnish relations which prove that countries with different social systems can cooperate, and he called for further deepening of relations between parliaments and deputies of the two countries. The two sides expressed full agreement on the issues of the struggle to strengthen peace and avert the danger of world nuclear war. They spoke out clearly for the elimination of the current hotbeds of tension in the world.

In the afternoon the Finnish deputies left for Poprad

JAKES ADDRESSES MIKULOV PEACE RALLY 10 SEP

LD110610 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, made a speech today at Mikulov at the peace rally of the working people, citizens, and young people, which was the climax of the celebrations of the border-keepers in Breclav District.

He noted that the results achieved in the first half of the Seventh 5-Year Plan show that our economy has sufficient strength and reserves to cope successfully with its challenging tasks.

This is thanks to the devoted work and initiative of the overwhelming majority of our working people and to our cooperation with the socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union. The planned tasks of industry, construction, and agricultural production for these 2 and 1/2 years are generally being met, continued Comrade Milos Jakes, and we have achieved a series of important results for the further development of the national economy in the past few months of this year. Among the most important is the renewal of the dynamism of the development in the national economy. In agriculture some problems have arisen in the production of potatoes and sugar beet, and in the harvest of bulk fodder as a consequence of the drought. We are therefore embarking on the new financial year with a tense fodder situation in agriculture.

The generally positive trends, though, cannot conceal shortcomings in work and certain serious deviations from the intentions of the plan, particularly in the utilization of production and in the nonfulfillment of tasks in a number of enterprises, continued Milos Jakes. The Presidium of the party Central Committee and the federal government have adopted specific measures and set out the tasks for all the spheres of our national economy in the interests of successfully fulfilling the plan for this year. These mean increasing the participation of the working people in the management of production and supporting the development of their initiative.

Comrade Milos Jakes went on to emphasize that we are carrying out our plan at a time when the international situation is increasingly deteriorating as a result of the stepping-up of the imperialist policy of U.S. ruling circles who are trying to bring about a confrontation between states and escalating their economic blockade. They have set out along the path of rabid anticommunism and they are unleashing hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. The latest proof of this is the hateful campaign by the government of the United States in connection with the illegal intrusion of a South Korean aircraft deep into the territory of the Soviet Union. The senseless policy of imperialism is greatly at odds with the vital interests and aspirations of the nations of Europe and of the whole world. In the face of this the genuinely humane character of the unfaltering peace initiative of the Soviet Union stands out. Through its proposals, which have recently been increased in scope again by the highest Soviet representative, Yuriy Andropov, in his speeches, the Soviet Union is trying and is creating the prerequisites to put a halt to the reckless buildup of arms and to do away with the threat of war while upholding the principle of equal security.

We identify totally with these proposals because they correspond to our aspirations and to the interests of people throughout the world, stated Milos Jakes at the peace rally in Milulov.

LENART OPENS CPSL MEETING IN BRATISLAVA

LD121422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the CPSL Central Committee opened in Bratislava today. The meeting, which was opened by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, is being attended by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jaromir Obzina, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal vice-premier and Jaromir Zak, deputy head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee on accelerated application of the results of sciences and technology in the conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic. Central Committee [?a speech] was delivered by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

PAPAL TRIP TO VIENNA SEEKS TO DISRUPT SOCIALISM

LD130446 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Commentary on Pope John Paul II's visit to Austria, by news analyst Vaclav Kvasnicka]

[Text] The visit, the second only by a pope in Austrian history since Pius VI went to Vienna 200 years ago, was to have been the most spectacular show the nation had ever experienced. Well, much of the glamor had been taken away well in advance when a polemic started on the pages of Austrian newspapers. It is not only because the pope is to cost Austria a lot of money -- up to 8 million Deutsche marks according to the West German news magazine DER SPIEGEL -- or as the Austrian paper VOLKSTIMME wrote, over 66,000 schillings per minute. The problem is that the visit has a strong political flavor.

On the first day, socialist youth activists protested the papal visit, which was labeled by the chairman of the Vienna branch of the movement as an offense against everything that is positive. He charged that while siding with Latin American dictatorial regimes against the church, in Poland, on the other hand, the pontiff was instigating counterrevolution.

Prior to the visit, Vatican circles tried to describe (?his) trip as nothing but an ecumenical mission. Archbishop Franz Koenig of Vienna was more outspoken when he said that the holy father's presence at the Catholic day celebration in Austria should assure the people in the East that the Church has not forgotten about them. This would have been nothing unusual if it were not for the fact that these channels were being used for attempts to foment tension between the church and governments; attempts to disrupt socialism.

The attitude of some Austrian Catholic papers towards Cardinal Tomasek of Prague is an example. Although he had notified Archbishop Koenig by a personal letter that he would not be coming to Austria, the Voice of America has again accused Czechoslovak authorities of banning the trip. VOA did not even bother to find out that even if the cardinal really wanted to go, he would not have been able to because of poor health. Roman Catholic circles in Vienna believe that the papal visit could promote religion in a country where, according to DER SPIEGEL, only 39 percent of the people believe in eternal salvation. Well, Pope John Paul's trip may have been designed to boost faith in God. At the same time, however, its mission is to encourage believers in the socialist countries to oppose the state.

The pontiff told a congregation in Vienna that there was a change underway from a postwar to a prewar situation. Regrettably he failed to reveal why. His statements indicate that he may be looking in the wrong places for an explanation. And so a trip that was to have been a triumph has actually degenerated into an unconvincing, badly disguised provocation, which is now being used by revenge-seeking and emigre circles in a campaign of slander against the socialist countries.

PRAGUE CATHOLICS' LETTER TO CATHOLICS CONGRESS

AU121547 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Vienna -- "Our unfulfillable wish to welcome the pope in our country is at least to be fulfilled in such a way what we can experience his presence very close to our country's borders."

This is stated in a letter from a group of Prague Catholics to the Austrian Catholics Congress. With reference to the year of 1683 [Turkish siege of Vienna] the letter says: "Again a very grave hour of history has come. Let us again fight jointly, this time spiritually, so that hatred and death be overcome." As has been reported, the Prague archbishop had not been able to accept the invitation to come to Vienna.

FORTY-FIVE PERCENT OF SLOVAKS TERMED RELIGIOUS

AU091912 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 8 Sep 83 p 4

[First installment of an interview given by Eng Bohumir Kvasnicka, candidate of sciences, of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, to Milan Holub: "The Tendency Is Away From Religion" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Holub] As far as I know, in the last 10 or 15 years there have been several studies of religiousness in Slovakia. What have the results been?

[Kvasnicka] The studies you are referring to enable us to characterize the situation in the Slovak Socialist Republic at the beginning of the 1980's as follows: Of the entire population, about 45 percent were believers; atheists accounted for less than one-third; and one-fourth of the population had no crystallized world outlook. However, when we consider only young people aged 15 to 24, then the tendency away from religion becomes much more obvious. Only 16 percent of these young people belong to the category of believers, one-half of them are atheists, and one-third do not yet have a crystallized world outlook.

FODDER SHORTAGE CAUSES PROBLEMS IN SLOVAKIA

AU091515 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Eduard Fasung report on a speech by Jan Janovic, Slovak minister of agriculture and food, at an "aktiv" of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food held in Nitra on 5 September]

[Text] In the main report, Jan Janovic, minister of agriculture and food of the Slovak Socialist Republic, reviewed the present situation. He noted that this year's efforts of employees of the agricultural and food sector have been negatively influenced by the long drought. Despite the fact that the Slovak Socialist Republic reaped the third largest harvest of densely sown grain crops in history, in some places, especially in the East Slovak region, fields yielded less than the farmers expected. Even more evident are the traces which the drought has left on corn, bulk fodder, potatoes, and the sugar beet fields. A situation has arisen that makes it necessary to take uncompromising measures in the whole sector to rationalize production processes. Adequate scope must be given everywhere to economizing measures aimed at keeping production costs to a minimum and consistently utilizing all that has grown in the fields.

Fodder must not be wasted anywhere in livestock production. On the contrary, it is necessary to do everything to make palatable and utilize to the utmost even the less valuable fodder crops, to use all corn husks and, above all, straw. The situation indicates that it will be necessary to regulate the herds of livestock. Therefore, it is now necessary to carry out a thorough selection to make sure that unproductive animals do not eat up the fodder reserves.

HAVLIN SPEAKS AT JIHLAVA PEACE RALLY

LD111527 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered a speech today at the district peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally at Jihlava. He paid tribute to the great efforts which the citizens of the Jihlava District and surrounding towns, who are this year celebrating the 750th anniversary of the town's foundation, are putting into the fulfillment of all the noble goals set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress. He stressed that they owed this commitment to the great honor bestowed upon the town in the form of the Order of Labor by Gustav Husak, president of the Republic.

Comrade Josef Havlin described the prevention of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe and of the abuse of space for military purposes as the most important task of the present day.

HANES ADDRESSES USSR-CSSR FRIENDSHIP RALLY

LD112058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] A 3-day celebration of peace culminated in Kosice today with a demonstration of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

Dalibor Hanes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, and first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, stressed in his address that our internationalist duty is to contribute our efforts to the implementation of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the entire world.

In a message of greetings approved at the rally, participants expressed their determination not to allow the world to be thrown into a new destructive war.

HONECKER GIVES WORLD PEACE DAY SPEECH

LD011115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0958 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- Here follows the text of the speech by the General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, at the rally on the occasion of World Peace Day on 1 September 1983 at the "Friedrich Ebert" electrical equipment Works in Berlin-Treptow:

Dear colleagues, dear friends and comrades, dear members of the FDJ:

The colleagues who have spoken here have clearly stated that the most important task of the present is the securing of peace. That means not only we but the whole of mankind is faced with the task of halting those who are further complicating the international situation and increasing the danger of a new world war with a new round of nuclear rearmament.

The path to peace is pointed out by the proposals of the Soviet Union, which are known to us all, and the other socialist states, the socialist community. Unfortunately, the situation is such that our proposals, made according to the principle of equality and equal security, on arms limitation and disarmament have not yet found the required response in the offices of the NATO countries, especially the United States. That does not reduce our good proposals but only proves that the initiators of the nuclear arms race still labor under the illusion that they can force the world against the will of the nations onto a path from which there is no return.

These facts have to be faced, especially since two world wars in our country have shown how quickly one can stumble into catastrophe. Forty-four years ago today, when in the early morning hours of 1 September 1939, the Greater German Wehrmacht attacked neighboring Poland, few Germans thought that with this the most cruel and bloody war in the history of mankind had broken out. More than 80 percent of the world's population was torn into its whirlpool. More than 50 million killed, including 20 million Soviet citizens and over 6 million Germans, resulted from the fact that Hitler was not prevented in time. A third world war, which the exponents of the NATO arms drivers are planning in their staffs, can no longer be compared to World War II. It would be the suicide of mankind. That is why mankind is justified in taking action that stops nuclear arming and that allows the path to continued peaceful coexistence to be taken.

All this has had the result that today on World Peace Day not only the citizens of the GDR, but also the peoples of Europe and the whole of mankind are taking action to ensure that there should be no nuclear inferno that would throw everything into the abyss.

Dear colleagues and friends,

The politicians of confrontation are saying quite openly that they want to change the current military balance to the disadvantage of socialism. That is why they are stockpiling ever new mass destruction weapons here in Europe. In the striving for world hegemony, U.S. imperialism is simultaneously undertaking adventurist actions in other parts of the world. It stokes sources of conflict, increases its policy of threats, and makes efforts to stifle the national liberation movements. For this the U.S. fleet deployment off the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran coasts and the attempts to blackmail Cuba are just as much an expression as the plots against the liberated states in Africa and Asia.

Every resonable person recognizes all the more clearly that the struggle for peace must be lost. The danger of war is not inevitable. It can be banished. Peace has its most mighty bastion in the Soviet Union and the socialist community. In addition there exists today what was not there before World War II: a world-spanning peace movement, which unites the most various forces within itself, transcending all divides.

Our German Democratic Republic will always be found in the frontline of the defenders of peace. Not arms drive but disarmament in East and West, not confrontation but mutually beneficial cooperation -- that is our slogan. The first socialist workers' and peasants' state on German soil will fulfill its duty as a cornerstone of peace in Europe at all times. And that is why it is to be welcomed that here in one of the largest works in Berlin, such great efforts are being made to strengthen our GDR comprehensively by increased labor productivity.

Dear colleagues,

As everyone knows, the most aggressive imperialist circles, especially in the United States, are hatching nuclear first-strike plans. They are spreading the absurd theories that it is possible to fight and win in a nuclear war and in so doing are attempting to deceive people. In this way a fresh round of the arms race is being prepared.

The most threatening step so far is NATO's intention to deploy new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons in Western Europe. The deployment of these American first-strike weapons, which can reach Moscow in a few minutes and which are intended, as the NATO strategists maintain, to "decapitate" the Soviet Union, would create a new situation. The transformation of the FRG into a U.S. nuclear launch pad means nothing other than a repetition of the danger of a war against the USSR from German soil. It must never come to this.

It is axiomatic that we cannot and will not watch it passively. The Soviet Union gave a timely warning of the consequences of NATO's planned missile deployment. If this deployment takes place, then countermeasures are naturally inevitable. This is also the clear standpoint of the GDR and we will act in accordance with it.

We have stressed often enough that we do not want developments in Europe to move in this direction. We are for a balance at a considerably lower level of arms and forces. But the fact remains that two sides are involved here. It is necessary to proceed according to the principle of equality and equal security.

As long as NATO's missile deployment has not yet begun, an agreement is possible. The Soviet Union has again taken a very significant step toward this. Comrade Yuriy Andropov said that in the event of a mutually acceptable agreement, including the U.S. renunciation of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union is prepared, in reducing the number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of British and French missiles, to scrap all the missiles to be reduced.

The world public assesses this generous offer as a positive sign of the first order. It is rightly linked with the demand that the United States finally make a move in Geneva. As Berlin workers we welcome on behalf of the people of the GDR the recent Soviet initiative and fully agree with it.

The NATO missile decision is forcing Europe onto a downhill path, and that is why it must be done away with. The U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles should stay where they are, on the other side of the Atlantic.

Recent polls show that 75.5 percent of the people of the FRG reject the deployment of new American nuclear missiles. One could quote many such examples, all showing that the number of those who are not prepared to live in the shadow of the threat of nuclear war is growing. Here rightly stands the slogan: "Because we love life we want to live in peace." This meets the will of mankind.

For us, for the policy of our party and government, peace is the highest command. That is already so merely from the nature of socialism. War must never again start from German soil -- that has already been said -- to that we pledged ourselves when the GDR was founded, and that has not altered, now or in the future.

Leading FRG politicians, too, say that they follow this principle. Indeed, both German states, situated in Europe on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, between the most powerful military alliances of our time, have a special responsibility for peace. But it is hard to reconcile this with the FRG Government's attempts to deploy the American nuclear missiles at any cost and to undertake everything to implement the fateful Brussels NATO decision.

In this place I appeal again to the FRG leadership on behalf of the GDR, and its citizens, on behalf of our children and our children's children, to reconsider its position in this question and to work toward a mutually acceptable solution. It is better to counternegotiate than to counterarm.

Dear friends and comrades,

The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the socialist community have presented a whole program of realistic steps for securing peace at the meetings of their highest representatives in Prague and Moscow. In this our countries are willing to take the most radical measures.

As is known, the USSR has solemnly declared that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons and has thus made a significant concession. It has declared that it will not be the first to put antisatellite weapons into space. That too is a unilateral concession. Everyone can see what it would mean for the world if the other nuclear powers, especially the United States, made declarations similar to those of the USSR. But to date this has not happened.

As proposed in the Prague Declaration, we favor the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO. A stop to arms expenditure as well as its reduction could also be agreed. On the basis of the Swedish initiative, the GDR is willing to make available the whole of its territory for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe. Indeed, our aim is a Europe without nuclear weapons. In practical terms there is no area of necessary agreements for arms limitation where our alliance has not developed specific ideas.

The NATO states are still keeping silent on them. The only thing which can be heard from them is that our proposals are being "examined". And so they examine and continue to examine, but at the same time they want to create a fait accompli with the stationing of the missiles. In this situation, however, one must do more than just sit and watch. One has to take action so that no new American medium-range missiles are stationed in Western Europe.

Dear colleagues, dear friends and comrades,

It is important above all to continue to strengthen our socialist German Democratic Republic.

We are consistently realizing the course of unity of economic and social policy decided at the 10th SED Congress, thereby increasing the performance strength of the national economy, and thus securing the material and cultural standard of living achieved and expanding it step by step. In this way we are continuing to develop the developed socialist society in the unshakable alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal states, and are strengthening socialism as the strongest bulwark of peace in the world.

Your collective, the VEB Elektro-Apparate-Werke "Friedrich Ebert", Berlin, is a part of the great force which creates peace. The 7,800 men and women workers, the members of the socialist intelligentsia, the responsible managers of the parent company of your combine are exhibiting outstanding performances for our country. With your products you exercise a far-reaching effect on the quality, reliability, and effectiveness of the work in many other areas of the national economy.

I want to congratulate you on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers not only for fulfilling your industrial goods production plan but for considerably overfulfilling it. In future, too, we are convinced you will continue to realize successfully the economic strategy of our party for the 1980's.

When we are working for the preservation of peace, no effort is too great for us. In that we are all agreed. That is why it is correct when it was stated here:

Everything for our socialist state of workers and peasants, our German Democratic Republic;

Everything for the benefit of the people;

Everything for securing peace.

FISCHER'S REPORT TO STATE COUNCIL CITED

LD121652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep (ADN) -- The international influence of the GDR is reflected in the trust and friendship which "it receives as an active and consistent fighter in the struggle for peace, for arms limitation and disarmament, against colonialism, racism and apartheid, and for social progress." This was emphasized by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in his report to the GDR State Council session. The GDR has not only always been guided by the aims and foundations of the UN Charter, but it does everything to strengthen the United Nations and to defend the charter. "The GDR proceeds on the basis that the charter has stood the test of time and represents an essential base for peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders," Fischer said.

"For these reasons the GDR consistently opposes all efforts to revise the UN Charter." The shortcomings and weaknesses of the United Nations have their causes not in the charter but in the lack of will by imperialist states to pursue a policy of agreement with the principles of the UN Charter. Today it is more urgent than ever to exhaust all possibilities internationally to achieve peace, disarmament, and the detente progress, the foreign minister underlined. "Together with all political and social forces of good will and reason, the GDR is doing everything to block the path of the imperialist arms drive and confrontation and thus the growing threat of a nuclear inferno."

The GDR's view of foreign affairs is concentrated on:

-- the struggle to preserve and stabilize peace, for arms limitation and disarmament, especially in the nuclear field,

-- support for the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress, and the solution of conflicts by peaceful means; as well as

-- consistent realization of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders.

"The most important thing for the GDR is and remains to contribute to the prevention of a new round of the nuclear arms race which would further complicate the world situation," Oskar Fischer emphasized.

The GDR's struggle against the imperialist arms drive and confrontation policy, for arms limitation and disarmament, is closely connected with the interests and activities of Asian, African, and Latin American countries. "The work of the United Nations strengthens the anti-imperialist cooperation for the preservation and stabilization of peace as well as for furthering the development of socioeconomic progress," Fischer said. The resolutions of the Seventh Summit Conference of nonaligned states in New Delhi "clearly show the great measure of joint interests and standpoints between the socialist countries and the nonaligned states."

In the struggle to remove sources of conflict and tension through the political means of negotiations, the GDR stands firmly at the side of these countries in the United Nations.

"The imperialist policy of inflaming tension not only endangers the nations in the regions concerned but also world peace in increased measure. This is shown in the Near East and in southern Africa, in Central America and in the Caribbean." The socialist states support the peoples of these regions by realistic proposals in the United Nations for just and lasting solutions for the removal of international sources of danger, Oskar Fischer emphasized.

MITTAG SPEAKS AT USSR ENVOY'S BERLIN BANQUET

LD111517 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- The participation of representatives from the USSR in the 1983 Leipzig Fall Fair is a renewed affirmation of fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. This was stated by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag at a banquet given by the Soviet ambassador to the GDR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, in honor of the Soviet Government delegation to the 1983 Leipzig Fair in Berlin on Friday. By volume, structure, and dynamism, cooperation between these countries is unparalleled in the world. This successful record is the result of an unshakable fraternal alliance that is deeply rooted in the thought and actions of both parties, states, and peoples.

Speaking about the international situation, Mittag said that an agreement was possible in Geneva on the basis of the generous offer of the Soviet Union. If, however, the United States deploys its first-strike nuclear weapons on the soil of the FRG then -- we leave no doubt about this -- a new situation will arise, and necessary countermeasures will inevitably have to be taken. We are resolutely determined, Guenter Mittag said, to use all our strength to further consolidate the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR and the militant unity between the SED and the CPSU.

BERLIN RALLY REMEMBERS VICTIMS OF FASCISM

LD111507 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN) -- On Sunday morning the inhabitants of the GDR capital gathered in Berlin's Bebel Platz for a mass rally to mark the day of remembrance of the victims of the fascist terror and the militant day against fascism and imperialist war. This year's day of remembrance stands under the motto "The antifascist legacy lives on in our deeds for socialism and peace, against arms escalation and imperialist war."

The rally participators warmly welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, other members of the party and state leadership and antifascist resistance fighters from almost all European countries. They were welcomed, amid applause, by Otto Funke, chairman of the main executive of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR.

Speaking at the rally, in which 150,000 Berlin citizens took part, were Willi Stoph; Vladimir Lobanok, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans; Pierre Durand, president of the International Buchenwald-Dora Committee (IBDC); and Sergio Insunza, head of the "Antifascist Chile" office in the GDR.

Before the start of the mass rally Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state delegation, together with foreign resistance fighters and comrades from the GDR as well as other public figures, laid wreaths at the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter den Linden.

In GDR bezirke other impressive rallies took place to mark the day of remembrance and militancy.

Other representatives from the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber, and the Council of State took part in the rally together with Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph.

Members of the Central Executive of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters and public figures from the International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) were welcomed. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the GDR were also present.

The mass rally ended in the city's town center with the signing of the workers' militant song "Brueder zur Sonne, zur Freiheit."

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL

LD112151 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] At the start of his visit to the Mongolian People's Republic, president of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann had a meeting in Ulaanbaatar today with Chairman of the People's Great Hural Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel.

At this first friendly exchange of views, questions of cooperation between the people's highest representations of both countries were the central topic.

KLEIBER HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAQI OFFICIAL

LD090529 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2006 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Leipzig , 8 Sep (ADN) -- Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for general, agricultural, engineering and vehicle construction, has received Ahnaf Kumait [spelling of name as received] for a friendly talk.

Kumait is state secretary at the Iraqi Ministry of Light Industry and deputy chairman of the GDR-Iraq Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. Both sides paid tribute to the many years of long and stable economic collaboration as a good foundation for the future shaping of bilateral relations. The talks centered on the further development of economic and trade relations between the two countries on the basis of the agreements reached at the eighth meeting of the GDR-Iraq Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, which took place in Berlin recently.

In addition, measures for cooperation in agricultural and foodstuffs technology, in vehicle construction, and in the household appliance and consumer goods industry were discussed. Ahnaf Kumait, who viewed the exhibition complex of the IFA combines, two-wheel vehicles, passenger vehicles and household appliances, spoke in favor of expanding cooperation.

TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH FRG REPRESENTATIVE

AU081000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On Tuesday Horst Soelle, GDR minister for foreign trade, met for a talk with Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Economics, in Leipzig.

Both sides evaluated the level achieved in trade relations in the first half of 1983 and discussed measures to develop trade in the 1983-84 period.

FRG POLITICIAN SUPPORTS COOPERATION WITH GDR

AU080957 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- According to Ernst Albrecht (CDU), premier of Lower Saxony, contacts and cooperation with the GDR should be continued despite the present controversies over the peace and security policy. Albrecht said that there is a positive development in some fields. Youth exchange, for instance, has increased.

LEIPZIG COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN TO 11 YEARS

AU121912 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 8 September 1983 the Leipzig Bezirk Court sentenced FGR citizen Dirk Saelzer to 11 years' imprisonment for crimes in accordance with section 105 of the Penal Code.

The car used for the crime -- a Ford Granada with license plates AK-AA-914 was impounded. Together with his accomplices Dieter Siebert, Hartmut Boehm, and other agents, he founded a criminal association operating from the FRG with the purpose of organizing severe subversive actions against the GDR and other socialist countries. In the effort to develop this gang into a lucrative source of profit, Saelzer intensively participated in producing special materials which were distributed with the express authorization of the police in the FRG land of North Rhine-Westphalia. Disguised as a tourist, Saelzer repeatedly entered the GDR by abusing the generous travel and visitor regulations to commit crimes. On these occasions he used a car without having a driver's license, for it had been taken away from him because of repeated traffic violations in the FRG.

GENERAL PROSECUTOR REAFFIRMS EXTRADITION BID

AU091211 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 6 September 1983 the GDR general prosecutor once again appealed to the general prosecutor at the higher regional court in Hamburg to meet his request of 12 August 1983 to extradite the fugitive GDR citizen Frank Weissgerber and hand Weissgerber over to the responsible GDR organs for criminal prosecution. As the FRG judicial organs have so far not yet decided on the GDR request, representatives of the GDR general prosecutor handed over copies of further evidence to the Hamburg general prosecutor which strongly implicate Weissgerber of robbery and murder. Weissgerber escaped to the FRG to evade standing trial before the GDR court.

BRIEFS

GDR, AFGHAN NATIONAL FRONTS -- Kabul, 6 Sep (ADN) -- A protocol on cooperation between the GDR National Front and the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan was signed in Kabul on Tuesday. It is based on the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation that the two states concluded in May last year and has the aim of further developing the trusting relations of friendly cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity between both organizations. It is planned to intensify the exchange of information, experiences, and delegations in the years 1984-85. In addition, the GDR National Front declared its readiness to support the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan in the training of cadres. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1151 GMT 06 Sep 83 LD]

GHANA INDUSTRY MINISTRY -- On Wednesday Dr Rudi Georgi, GDR minister of machine tool and processing machinery building, received Dr George Opoku, minister of industry, science, and technology of the Republic of Ghana, for an exchange of views. The ministers valued the state achieved in the economic cooperation between the two countries and agreed on measures for their further deepening. Assua Kwasi Sekyi-Kwandoh, ambassador of the Republic of Ghana to the GDR, participated in the talks. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GHANA -- A protocol on trade was signed today in Leipzig between the GDR and the Republic of Ghana. It was agreed on at the end of the second session of the two countries' Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and was signed by Klaus Gaedt, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Dr G.D. Opoku, Ghanain minister of industry, science and technology. Both sides agreed that it would lend new impetus to increasing mutual trade. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 05 Sep 83 LD]

USSR REJECTS U.S. COMPENSATION DEMAND FOR KAL VICTIMS

LD122241 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The USSR has rejected an American demand that it should pay compensation for the people who died while traveling on the South Korean plane that violated the airspace of the USSR. The deputy assistant secretary of state of the U.S. State Department presented a note to the Soviet Embassy in Washington. However, the charges d'affaires of the embassy refused to receive the note. At the same time the embassy reiterated that the USSR felt sympathy for the passengers' families. Nevertheless, it did not accept either moral or financial responsibility for the civilian victims. The Soviet air defense was not aware of the presence of civilian passengers on board the foreign airplane and responsibility rests solely with those who sent the plane on a reconnaissance trip, the Soviet standpoint states.

FURTHER REACTION TO SHOOTING DOWN OF KAL PLANE

U.S. 'Inciting' Media

AU121533 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial article: "Who Is Responsible?"]

[Text] Anxieties over last week's KAL incident are still continuing. The American side has been inciting the media in every imaginable way. They do it, in part, to direct the natural feelings of grief for the innocent victims against the Soviet Union and the socialist world. The other reason is that there is need to lay down a smokescreen in order to divert attention from those who had put to the gravest of risks with immeasurable cynicism the lives of 269 people only to get hold of military information that they have been unable to get for decades through other sources.

But no matter how efficient the diversionary campaign might be, all this does not hide the essential point: It was not the Soviet Union or one of its allies which penetrated several hundred miles into the U.S.' most sensitive strategic areas -- one does not need too much imagination to assert what would be the reaction of the Western world media in such a case -- but what happened was the opposite: A Boeing 747 equipped with the most advanced American technology and under the command of a pilot who was an American-trained high ranking officer penetrated into the area of the Soviet Union's nuclear missile system under the darkness of night, under the supervision of the American-organized communications system of the whole Far East, and under the authority of an allied state.

This fact only can be the starting point of any judgement, as everything else is connected to the above-mentioned facts and is their direct consequence. The statement of the Soviet Government published Tuesday applies this logic, too. It proves point by point that what happened to the plane, after all, is nothing else but a direct consequence, a foreseeable consequence of the fact that an American spy plane was flying near the Boeing for a while; this is irrefutable proof of the Soviet statement's point. The Soviet Government statement is an important contribution for international pubic opinion to discern what had really happened, to see through the hysterical machinations and have the case judged by sober consideration. This trend is gradually gaining momentum, with the sensationalism dying out, and as a result there has been a progressive advancement of elements who, as in every major international development, start figuring out the political repercussions. During this process it is inevitable to put the question "cui prodest?" -- Latin for "whom does it serve" -- and the answer helps get to the truth of the matter. Whom does this unparalleled provocation serve?

The tragedy of the Boeing 747 clearly and unequivocally serves the interests of those who decided that no matter how flexible the Soviet proposals at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva might be, they are determined to deploy the new nuclear missiles in Europe as early as this year. It serves the interest of those who need incitement to hatred and anti-Soviet feeling in connection with the upcoming "hot autumn" disarmament activity in Western Europe.

It serves the interest of those who would use anything to get the American legislature to approve further billions for the MX program. It serves the interests of those who use the primitive slogan "the Russians are coming," who send their warships, weapons, and instructors to back and defend the inhuman Central American military dictatorships.

It is obvious from every point of view who is to be blamed. Among their motives one can easily detect the political momentum hidden in the depth of the incident. The current American Administration, for instance, is confronted more and more with the economic problems facing both the United States and the world, problems it itself played a considerable part to create. The administration should face the narrowing of its political backing and the growing opposition both at home and among its allies. The more sober-minded within the American Administration a few weeks ago advocated an easing of Soviet-American tension and even an attempt to organize a summit meeting. The political situation is so ripe for this that even this serious provocation and its subsequent campaign will be unable to stop developments from moving towards the above-mentioned direction. Proof of this is the fact that it was impossible to block the successful conclusion of the European Security Conference in Madrid. And in Geneva they must negotiate, since there is no pretext under which the United States could avoid this responsibility. And no matter how strongly the United States fought in the Security Council to eventually get itself into an offensive position, it could not eventually achieve this position. The United States will soon have to face the 38th General Assembly of the United Nations, where the majority of states will declare a position in marked contrast to the American aspirations.

All these are facts which cannot be made to be forgotten even by the most effective propaganda. The more clear it becomes how the Korean airliner got over the most sensitive military area of the Soviet Union and the more the danger created by such actions is felt, the stronger the demand of the threatened nations becomes -- among them our nation -- to put an end to peace endangering adventures and an anti-peace policy. Common sense must prevail.

Airliner, INF Issues Linked

LD111114 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- "The international climate will become tenser and the reason to fear war more justified both in the East and the West" if the Soviet and Americans cannot come to an agreement in Geneva before the year is out and the new American missiles are deployed in Western Europe and the inevitable Soviet countermeasures take place in the aftermath -- a commentary in Thursday's MAGYAR HIRLAP writes.

"Unfortunately, under the present tense international atmosphere the chances are slim that in emergencies the great powers could act jointly based on consultation." Referring to the tragedy of a South Korean airliner in Soviet airspace, the commentary says: "The plane spent two hours in Soviet airspace which, in all likelihood, should have been sufficient to avoid the tragedy. Yet, since American spy planes almost routinely fly over that region -- a fact admitted even by Washington -- "the conclusion is evident that however cruel it may be, such conditions make the occurence of such tragedies almost inevitable.

"If interstate relations are based on mutual trust -- which is the aim of the socialist countries -- and not on suspicion, emergencies could be handled in a simpler and much more satisfying way.

The world will probably never know precisely, only guess, why the South Korean pilot failed to attempt a return to the approved route and either leave the Soviet airspace or find another solution that would have been acceptable for Soviet authorities. Another assumption may be risked here: "It was apparently not by chance that the several-hour-long border violation took place over an area, militarily classified as most sensitive, just last week: a few days before the start of the work of important forums of the East-West dialogue (Madrid, Geneva, UN General Assembly, Conference of the Interparliamentary Union)."

The masterminds behind the current artificially-created anti-Soviet climate should be more far-sighted. It would take for a Pershing-2 missile, based in West Germany, just four minutes to reach Soviet territory. "What action could be made in such a short time?" Would it be enough to clarify whether the missile signals start off an all-out offensive or just an exercise, an error or an operational failure?

"More and more politicians realize even in the West that public anxiety is far from being groundless. It is a fact that the American missiles to be deployed would not enhance the security of those "protected," instead, would increase their vulnerability. The recent incident has shown how little is needed for a tragedy to happen. And four minutes are just one-thirtieth of two hours..."

"For that very reason the issues at stake at the missles talks, to open in Geneva Tuesday, are enormous. Moscow maintains that "it is still not too late to prevent a dangerous sharpening of the situation." To reach an agreement is in the interest of not only the Soviet Union, not only Western Europe and the United States. It is an imperative dictated by the interest of the survival of mankind -- the imperative of history."

BUSH TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT IN SEPTEMBER

LD090721 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The vice president of the United States will make an official visit to Hungary in the second half of the month. This was announced by George Bush himself at his press conference in Washington which he held before his tour of Europe and north Africa. During his trip, which will begin on Sunday, the vice president will visit Yugoslavia, Romania, Austria as well as Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

LOSONCZI, BURMESE PRESIDENT VISIT COMPUTER FIRM

LD071352 Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- Accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, President U San Yu of Burma and his party, on a state visit to Hungary, visited a plant of the Videoton company of electronics and telecommunication at the west-Hungarian town of Szekesfehervar, Wednesday, and was welcomed there by senior officials of the branch industry, the county, the town and the company.

President U San Yu was informed of the production results and welfare efforts of the company, which has a workforce of 18,000.

This year Videoton plans to turn out computers and kindred equipment at the value of 5,000 forints and export 80 percent of the output. The next stage of the programme is to be a visit to a nearby collective farm to get information on the work of the Hungarian cooperative movement.

KARPATI PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW 12 SEP

LD121454 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (MTI) -- A Hungarian military delegation, headed by Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, political chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy defence minister, left for Moscow Monday for an official friendship visit on the invitation of Army General Aleksey Yepishev, political chief of staff of the Soviet Navy.

MARJAI MEETS WITH USSR'S NURIYEV, RETURNS

LD082051 Budapest MTI in English 1808 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 7 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Hungary's permanent representative in the CMEA, who attended th session of the CMEA Executive Committee in Moscow, met, on his request, Ziya Nuriyevich Niriyev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. The politicians discussed issues of agrarian-industrial cooperation. Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest Wednesday.

GASPAR HOLDS TALKS WITH SHALAYEV IN MOSCOW 7 SEP

LD082227 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, held talks in Moscow Wednesday on the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

Sandor Gaspar met Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the all-union. In a warm and comradely atmosphere the politicians discussed the topical issues of the work of the Hungarian and Soviet trade unions, and surveyed issues of the world trade union movement.

INTERIOR MINISTER HORVATH VISITS AUSTRIA

For Austrian reportage on Hungarian Interior Minister Horvath's recent official visit to Austria, see the Austria section of the 13 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD122110 Bucharest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The British foreign secretary has arrived in Budapest. Sir Geoffrey Howe is paying an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. Sir Geoffrey Howe first received a ministerial post in 1972 in the Conservative cabinet of Edward Heath. After a gap of 5 years, following a further election victory of his party, he became minister of finance in Margaret Thatcher's cabinet. He took over the foreign ministerial portfolio following this year's elections.

PARTY OFFICIAL ACZEL MEETS FLORAKIS IN ATHENS

LD111547 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Athens, September 9 (MTI) -- Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, met Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, in the CC headquarters in Athens. Gyorgy Aczel is spending his holidays in Greece on the invitation of the Greek Communist Party.

The politicians exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation and informed each other on the activities of their countries and parties.

The meeting was attended by Orestis Kolozov, alternate member of the Greek Communist Party CC Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and Istvan Dobos, Hungary's ambassador to Athens.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SRV OFFICIALS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD012342 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- On behalf of the HSWP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers and the Hungarian people, Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar have congratulated in a telegram Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the National Day of Vietnam, the 38th anniversary of the declaration of independence and people's power.

The telegram stresses: "Hungarian Communists and the entire Hungarian people considers with honest respect the results of the Vietnamese people, led by its party, in the achievement and protection of the country's independence and in the socialist transformation of society and economy.

"We highly appreciate and support the resolute foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the strengthening peace and security in the Southeast Asian region.

"We are convinced that the traditional fraternal friendship of our parties, peoples and countries and our comprehensive cooperation will further develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interest of the universal cause of socialism."

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT TALKS WITH USSR -- In Moscow the branch ministers of the USSR and Hungary have discussed the expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the field of transport. Arpad Pullai, minister of transport, and Nikolay Konarev, minister of railways, discussed the experiences of the arrangements and transport conditions of goods deliveries in foreign trade. They assessed the results of this year's goods delivereis and decided on the necessary measures to be taken. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarin 1300 GMT 7 Sep 83 LD]

COMMENTARIES ON KAL INCIDENT PUBLISHED

TRYBUNA LUDU Criticizes U.S.

AU121052 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Sep 83 p 7

[Jerzy Lobman commentary: "The Sinister Intentions of the Anti-Soviet Campaign"]

[Text] The Soviet Government statement on the South Korean aircraft incident not only gives the official data explaining this tragic affair, but also constitutes the USSR's official stance toward the campaign which Washington circles have started on this subject.

The essence of the incident is formed by its two basic features: brutal violation of USSR airspace by American intelligence services over areas that are particularly vital for the defense of the Soviet state. A civilian passenger aircraft was used for this purpose, against every principle of international coexistence and accompanied by a deliberate and cynical neglect of the security and lives of its passengers. Let us add that the aircraft was not one of "theirs", because this adds a particular flavor.

The course of further events and the immediate propaganda action, which was clearly planned at the top and in which the highest representatives of the U.S. Administration took part, show that the provocation is not the work of some "specialists" from the special services.

American imperialists have played a game without risk, to use their own concept. If the game were to "succeed," they would obtain espionage information valuable for their military preparations. If not, they would gain a pretext to step up another anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign. It has no influence on the recorded facts whether the Korean aircraft carried out the espionage action by itself or whether it took part in such action.

The USSR is a great power that has the right and ability to effectively defend its state interests. The organizers of the incident cannot have considered the very high probability that the dirty American game which has been played could end up this way.

The question arises of why such a provocation was decided on now of all times. The Soviet statement gives an answer. We read in it: "In an atmosphere of increasing tension and anti-Soviet hysteria, the leaders of the United States would like to avoid having to solve great international problems that concern the fate of nations. The moment for this provocation was also not chosen at random. The provocation was made now because the decision is being made now on the problem of whether the arms race will be halted and the danger of nuclear war eliminated, or whether this danger will be increased."

It is no coincidence that the American provocation has occurred at a time when the Geneva talks are being renewed, when the Madrid conference is reaching a successful end after long meandering, and when the pressure of peace movements is increasing all over the world. And it is no coincidence that aside from the figments of his imagination directed at the Soviet state and at communism in general, the only thing in Ronald Reagan's speech after the aircraft incident that is right is the part where he announces that the incident will be used to force through to Congress and to American public opinion the most extensive American arms program and the intention of achieving military superiority over the USSR, including the deployment of various mass-destruction weapons such as MX missiles.

This activity does not only cover the United States. The anti-Soviet hysteria is also meant to fully draw the allies of the United States toward Washington's plans -- its sinister plans, and this is what was intended.

Attacks Reagan's Stance

AU121258 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Sep 83 p 7

[Wlodzimierz Zralek commentary: "Does R. Reagan Not Remember?"]

[Text] President R. Reagan has -- or rather wishes to have -- a short memory when he categorically says in his speech that the action taken by the USSR in connection with the violation of Soviet airspace would be unthinkable in the Western world. Criticizing the norms of conduct of our world of "communist barbarism," the American head of state states with emphasis: "We and other civilized countries recognize the tradition of giving aid to pilots and seamen who are lost or who have found themselves in difficulty in the air or at sea."

If R. Reagan had sought the advice of his experts, they would surely have warned him against referring to the past too much. For even a part of the Western press is finding facts from the past that contradict the presidential view. For example, LE MONDE of 3 September recalls that on 21 February 1983, fighters belonging to pro-American Israel -- a supercivilized country from the point of view to Reagan's criteria -- shot down a Libyan Boeing 727 airliner which was flying from Benghazi to Cairo. One hundred and seven people died in the catastrophe. A reader reaching for the papers of those times will notice that the circumstances behind that incident are basically different from the present circumstances:

First, the South Korean aircraft violated USSR sovereign territory, whereas the Libyan aircraft had diverged over Sinai territory occupied by the Israeli aggressors. Second, an American spy aircraft was performing its mission at a close distance from the South Korean airliner, whereas in the case of the Libyan Boeing 727 there was nothing which could have raised any such thoughts. Third, as Soviet statements say, the South Korean aircraft ignored several orders to change course, whereas the Libyan aircraft, as surviving crew members say, was the target of a surprise attack by Israeli fighters.

What were the reactions of the United States then? They were merely expressions of grief conveyed to Libya and Egypt by R. Nixon, who was president at the time. And the secretary of state at the time, W. Rogers, said that he was crushed with profound grief. Against Israel -- no sanctions and no condemnation.

When President R. Reagan speaks about his world today, whose only air and sea action seems to be the rescuing of crash victims, then he is of course also thinking of pro-American Israel.

PAP in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI

AU121234 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8 Sep 83 p 5

[PAP commentary: "Cynical Provocation"; PAP version in English published in 9 Sep Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page G 4]

[Text] We now know all the basic facts concerning the South Korean Boeing 747 airliner incident.

The plane intruded into one of the most secret military areas of the USSR at night and ignored the questions radioed to it on various frequencies for more than 2 hours, as well as orders for it to land and warning shots fired by Soviet interceptors. Instead, it kept sending coded signals out to someone, signals that are usually used to transmit intelligence data.

The signals could have been intended for the U.S. RC-135 reconaissance plane which was flying parallel to the intruder during the incident, but outside Soviet airspace. The Soviet interceptors recognized that the silent intruder was a spy plane and shot it down. They did this in accordance with provisions that the U.S. and the Koreans are well acquainted with on the inviolability of Soviet off-limit zones, which allow them to bring down airplanes that have invaded such an airspace and refuse to land on a Soviet airfield.

A warning is even printed on the map used by the Korean Airline pilots who fly between Anchorage, Alaska and Seoul, telling them that an aircraft which flies over Soviet military installations can be shot down without prior warning.

There is every indication that the crew of the South Korean Boeing 747 consciously took part in something which would have been nothing more than a spying venture prepared by U.S. special services had the Soviet defense forces taken a passive attitude, while on the other hand it would have also been a military and a political provocation. Someone in Washington did not hesitate to risk the lives of 269 people, including 55 Americans, for this purpose.

Now the U.S. Government is hypocritically lamenting their deaths, condemning the USSR for the "barbaric and premeditated massacre" of innocent people, announcing partial sanctions, and questioning Moscow's reliability as a partner it can negotiate with.

U.S. propaganda has always been obtrusive and shrewd and it is in the light of such propaganda that white may appear black to some people, and vice versa. It was in this way that Henry Kissinger, a man who was jointly responsible for the death of thousands of Vietnamese, was cleared of blame and even received the Nobel Peace Prize. However, U.S. propaganda is still not clever enough to conceal that which cannot be concealed, for example, the fact that neither U.S. ground control stations nor the RC-135 reconaissance plane warned the South Korean plane that it had violated Soviet airspace, nor did they notify the USSR that it had been confronted with a passenger airliner, although they could have done this at any moment during the more than 2-hour flight of the Boeing 747 over Kamchatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, and Sakhalin.

Neither can it conceal the coincidence that this provocation was deliberately organized on the eve of the conclusion of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms, the "heated fall" of antinuclear demonstrations in Western Europe, and the conclusion of the Madrid CSCE conference when public opinion in the West is becoming more and more opposed to Reagan's program of military confrontation with the USSR.

Press Review 13 Sep

LD130938 Warsaw PAP in English 0724 GMT 13 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 13 Sept -- "It cannot be a coincidence that the violent anti-Soviet campaign has been launched just at the time of approving of the compromise final document of the Madrid CSCE conference and launching of preparations for the conference on military detente scheduled for Stockholm," TRYBUNA LUDU said today in a frontpage commentary.

"Even some Western commentators have admitted that the pretext with the South Korean airplane is designed to make it easier for President Reagan to fight the anti-armament opposition in Congress. Just as dragging Western European governments into joining various U.S.-declared 'sanctions' and participation in this hysterical campaign is meant to make it easier (for Reagan) to start the deployment of new nuclear weapons in 5 countries of Western Europe," the paper noted.

"Despite all this it is not possible to speak of some kind of fatalistic course of developments in Europe," TRYBUNA's commentator went on. "There still is a real chance and opportunity for reversing the dangerous trend and a return to sound international situation. This opinion is shared not only by the Warsaw Treaty states.

"Madrid should exert a positive influence on the ongoing disarmament negotiations in Vienna and Geneva. Time is ripe for peace to be consolidated not by means of the doctrine of deterrence, but the concept of common security," the Polish paper stated.

NO NATO CONCENSUS ON USSR SANCTIONS REPORTED

FRG's Genscher Statement Cited

LD091045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has stated in Madrid that there is no consensus among the NATO countries regarding the possible application of sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with the South Korean airliner. The U.S. is insisting on the application of such sanctions.

In the meantime, President Reagan has already taken a decision which disrupts American-Soviet relations; namely, he has ordered the closing within a week of offices of the Soviet airline Aeroflot in the United States.

SAS Flight Boycott Reported

LD121548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pilots of the Scandinavian Air Lines from Sweden, Denmark, and Norway today began a 2-month boycott of all flights to Moscow. The reason for this is given as the shooting down of the South Korean passenger plane. In connection with the pilots' action, all flights from Copenhagen and Stockholm to Moscow have been suspended.

Finnish pilots have also joined the boycott and the Finnish Air Lines have cancelled links with the Soviet capital for 2 months. The agencies write that the decision by the Scandinavian pilots has caused great confusion at airports. Passengers have been forced to call off their journeys to Moscow or to look for other means of transport.

'EXTENSIVE EXCERPTS' OF URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU101440 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Sep 83 pp 1, 5

[Jerzy Gonczarski report: "Press Conference at the INTERPRESS Center"]

[Excerpts] A press conference for foreign correspondents was held at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 6 September. Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban answered questions.

Here are extensive excerpts of this conference.

In reply to one of the first questions about the Polish Government's stance toward the recent incident connected with the disappearance of an aircraft belonging to South Korean Airlines, J. Urban said that the information that can be given on this subject is contained in the TASS agency's statements. He also expressed surprise and concern at this American provocation, which is already being used for propaganda purposes by the United States. The effects of this may have a negative influence on the desired process of normalizing relations between East and West. A further question was about R. Reagan's latest statement on this matter and on eventual sanctions that the United States will apply against the USSR. The spokesman said that the Polish Government's attitude toward the U.S. President's foreign policy, and in particular toward his sanctions policy, is generally known.

(Question from a Polonian press representative) Do you agree with the primate's view that it is unethical for a person with doctor's degrees to belittle and ridicule a worker?

[Urban] It emerges from many dispatches sent from Poland by Western correspondents that Deputy Premier Rakowski was defeated by a worker, who won a duel with an intellectual. Primate Glemp's opinion, which expresses concern for Walesa's ego after his political duel with Rakowski, was but one fragment of a sermon which was very interesting because of its correlation with the communique issued after the 195th Episcopal Conference. In fact, the sermon did not mention the contents of the communique. The primate's views on the 300th anniversary of the relief of Vienna were very interesting and comprehensive.

(Question from the Spanish agency EFE) I am interested in knowing how the government assesses all of Primate Glemp's sermon, and not just the part dealing with the relief of Vienna.

[Urban] I can add to the assessment of the sermon what I said about the communique issued by the 195th Episcopal Conference -- namely that Church documents contain views similar to the government's on some subjects, but views different from the government's on other subjects. However, I can also add that revelations such as the ones contained in a recent AFP dispatch that war has broken out between the Church and the authorities are completely wrong and irresponsible. We read in this dispatch that nothing has been settled between the Church and the state and that the conflict has now entered an active phase.

I believe that differences in opinion between the government and the Church are natural. That is how it is and that is how it will be, as I have stressed many times. After all, we are dealing here with institutions guided by different doctrines, different ideas about the world, and different ideologies; I believe it is worth observing this calmly. The government does not think a crisis has emerged in these relations. It believes that relations are proceeding normally, and it regards the differences in view that are appearing as normal. However, as far as Primate Glemp's remarks on the television program involving Deputy Premier Rakowski are concerned, his words brought me personal satisfactionbecause I am here in this hall today indulging in polemics with Western journalists, polemics on the Gdansk shipyard meeting. If Primate Glemp felt he had to take the side of Walesa, who was so badly defeated that he suffered personal injury, then of course I find this kind of view interesting because it shows that the views of the state concerning the Rakowski meeting are not shared by Cardinal Glemp.

(Question from a Polonian press representative) Since you also took part in the meeting in the Gdansk shipyard I would like to ask you what percentage of the people in the hall you thinkwere "pro-Solidarity."

[Urban] There were certainly several dozen people clearly against the government. They were the ones who whistled and shouted. There were a number of people who greeted some of Rakowski's words with applause. There were also many people who did not betray their views. However, I have certain information concerning the reactions of Warsaw citizens to the TV broadcast of the shipyard meeting. The meeting was watched by 80 percent of the capital's population. This is a television record. Only a few broadcasts during the pope's visit have ever drawn such a large audience. Deputy Premier Rakowski's speech earned very good, good, and moderate ratings among 62 percent of the people, and firmly negative ratings among 12 percent. The positive opinions about Deputy Premier Rakowski's speech stressed, above all, his personal characteristics -- his courage, calmness, and self-control. Approval of the ideas contained in the speech was also considerably wide. All in all, what the deputy premier said convinced 55 percent of the listeners. As far as criticism is concerned, however, some said that the deputy premier was aggressive, raised his voice, invented facts, and was malicious; that he judged Walesa harshly, ridiculed, and insulted him; and that the deputy premier's conduct did not befit a state dignitary. I believe these assessments are the result of the fact that people are used to public life being ceremonious in nature. For example. example, it is extremely conspicuous if a deputy premier appears without a jacket and tie. This causes considerable outrage among part of the community. However, as far as Walesa's speech is concerned, 6 percent of the persons polled regarded it as good, 30 percent as moderately good, 50 percent as not good, and 14 percent had no comment. Data has also been obtained on the degree of approval given to some of Deputy Premier Rakowski's ideas. For example, two-thirds of the participants in the opinion poll agreed with the idea that Solidarity was not a trade union, but became a political organization, and one-third did not agree. Also, 57 percent of the people polled shared the view that Solidarity's leadership and extremist forces carry the sole blame for this organization's dissolution, and 31 percent thought otherwise. Most of those who were asked agreed that the Solidarity leadership was aiming for a confrontation in order to assume authority. I would like to stress finally that this was an opinion poll, not a sociological survey.

(Question from the REUTERS) How many people took part in the opinion poll and who conducted this poll for the government?

[Urban] One hundred and fifty people took part, forming a representation of the citizens of Warsaw. They were chosen by lot. This group was representative of the adult population of the capital. This poll was not conducted for the government, but for the television, which is constantly checking reactions to its programs.

GLEMP INTERVIEWED ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

AU121553 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 10 Sep 83 p 3

[Report on "exclusive interview" granted by Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp to NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in Vienna on 9 September, by Kurt Seinitz]

[Text] Vienna -- As one of the most prominent foreign guests of the great Austrian church festival [the Austrian Catholics Congress] Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp arrived last night in Vienna together with Krakow Cardinal Macharski.

In an exclusive interview with KRONEN-ZEITUNG Primate Glemp declared that he wanted to be very cautious in assessing to what an extent the papal visit and the Church celebrations in Vienna might produce effects on the Poles and other peoples in East Europe. He himself, Glemp said, had come as a simple pilgrim, and the only thing that mattered regarding such Church congresses was that the peoples' strength of belief was deepened.

Commenting on developments in Poland since the end of the papal visit, Glemp stressed in the KRONEN-ZEITUNG interview the right, indeed the moral duty, of the Church to raise its voice if it sees a reason to do so. As will be remembered, in a sermon in Czestochowa a few days ago Glemp sharply criticized the regime's lack of readiness to open the promised genuine dialogue with the people. The government in Warsaw "shot back." Glemp said yesterday to KRONEN-ZEITUNG: "Nevertheless, I do not see any toughening in Church-state relations. Our situation is difficult but not hopeless..."

MINISTER ON PRIVATE TRADE, MARKET SITUATION

AU092059 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Sep 83 p 4

[Interview given by Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services, to PAP journalist Janusz Kotarski: "Partners and Competitors"; date and place not given]

[Text] The opinion exists that private trade continues to deceive consumers and is amassing excessive fortunes by asking exorbitant prices. What the private sector's real role in the market is and to what degree the above opinion is justified regarding the sales and delivery structure was a question that our PAP correspondent asked Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services.

[Lakomiec] The private sector continues to constitute the fringe of trade with regard to turnover and supply. Last year, sales in private trade units amounted to Z40 billion while cooperative and state trade units sold goods to the value of Z2.6 trillion. In the hotel and restaurant business, sales in the private trade units brought in Z7.8 billion compared to Z174 billion from the socialized sector. This does not mean that private trade is at an impasse. In 1981-82 it gained 7,400 more businesses and employed 12,000 more people; however, the private sector's contribution to the market is represented by the figures I have quoted.

Somewhat different trends have been noted in private trade outlets with concessions for operating hotels and restaurants. A noticeable recession has occurred here during the last 3 years. The number of these outlets has fallen from 85,000 to 65,000, and one of the reasons for this are activities aimed at preventing the people operating these outlets from amassing excessive fortunes or obtaining incomes which cannot be justified by their work.

An important way of eliminating those who believe in making an easy profit is provided by the new fiscal laws, particularly the obligation people now have to keep detailed records of their turnover. Sanctions against fiscal fraudulence and dishonest trading are severe.

The fiscal system which applies to Polonian enterprises has also been changed. The special priorities these enterprises had have now been limited, because their owners often used them to accumulate profits. It is however, also a fiscal system which favors investment and development. Some 380 Polonian firms were in business during the first half of 1983 and the value of the goods they supplied to the market exceeded Z15 billion.

[Kotarski] If we were to go on the figures you have quoted, then one could assume that the goods produced and sold by the private sector are simply drowned in the sea of goods that are sold in state and cooperative shops. Would you, nevertheless, admit this is not so?

[Lakomiec] I admit the activities of the private sector and its presence on the market are very much in evidence. However, this is mainly due to the balancing out of the prices of the goods that are produced and sold.

I would even say that a considerable number of producers and shopkeepers gear their goods toward the rich, so that many people cannot afford them. Some of these goods still belong to the group of products that are a daily requirement, though not as many of these are now as costly as before.

In contrast to this phenomenon, the price mechanism which applies to state and cooperative-owned trade units has a considerably greater number of restrictions placed on it. In the majority of cases social considerations play a decisive role concerning the level of prices. A large percentage of the goods on the market are still free of official or controlled prices.

These goods are usually made up of products that satisfy basic needs, such as food, hygiene commodities, children's cloths, and so forth. It is obvious that our maintaining unbalanced prices at the current supply level of goods to the market is why such goods are swallowed up by the market more quickly, and why expensive goods are not. These are, nevertheless, the rules of the game. The most effective way to reduce prices is to refuse to buy these goods. Today, the consumer finds himself in an easier situation than he was in several months ago when he was frequently forced to pay execessive prices because he had no possibility of buying these things more cheaply, even if he spent a lot of time trying to find them. Now there are more and more goods on the market, especially priority goods. I am referring to food as well as to industrial goods, such as shoes.

[Kotarski] The competition the private sector gets from the socialized units of the economy is, nevertheless, quite small. If private traders and producers can obtain certain goods, then why can't self-governing and independent socialized enterprises do the same?

[Lakomiec] Certainly, I admit that the private sector is more flexible, has a better feel for the market than the big trading organizations, and is often a good example of how to trade quickly and efficiently, as well as to make a profit for itself. I believe that the reason for this continues to lie in the very rigid structures and the old habits, which particularly prevail in the cooperative organizations that have, over the years, grown accustomed to their monopolistic positions, their command style of management, and their branch restrictions. Despite the good possibilities for free market activities that have been created, they still continue to adhere to their old habits.

During the past dozen or so months our market situation has changed for the better. I will not exaggerate if I say that this is chiefly the result of decisions that were made on the central level and were then passed down.

I am not an advocate of centralized control over the market. We frequently do this only when it is absolutely necessary. However, I would like to stress that during the past few months the profits of organizations such as Spolem and Samopomoc Chlopska have fallen. I think this will give them food for thought.

LIS INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SOLIDARITY TACTICS

PM111421 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 83 p 26

[Unattributed report: "An Interview With Mr Bogdan Lis"]

[Text] In an interview due to be shown on French television channel 1 on Thursday 8 September, Bogdan Lis, member of Solidarity's clandestine leadership, gave details about the "surrender" to the authorities of Wladyslaw Hardek, one of his colleagues on the Provisional Coordination Commission [TKK]. This official appeared on Polish television shortly after the 31 August anniversary, reading a statement with eyes lowered, in which he explained the reasons for his surrender. According to Bogdan Lis, "Wladyslaw Hardek did not give himself up. He was arrested in Pila on the night of 18-19 August". In his television statement "he was simply trying to warn his colleagues, to warn them that they might be arrested -- and that was, moreover, very effective in a case which is very important for us."

Mr Lis -- chief of the clandestine movement for the Gdansk region -- also explained that the TKK is maintaining contacts with Lech Walesa, despite the strict surveillance to which he is subjected: "Our actions are quite extensively coordinated. Of course, we do not sign statements jointly because we do not want Lech Walesa to find himself in prison again. What he does attracts great attention from the government and the political police. That suits us, and we will continue to cooperate with him and to support what he does by every possible means, and he, for his part, will continue to give us his support."

In addition Mr Lis announced that the TKK is now going to try to organize protest actions on the high cost of living, including strikes in the enterprises, and that in the longer term it is preparing for the parliamentary election scheduled for 1984.

The clandestine leadership member expressed regret at what the called "a certain change in Western governments' attitude" to General Jaruzelski's regime when "the political situation in Poland has not changed," but he said that he is a confident of "victory" because otherwise what I am doing would be pointless."

AFP REPORTS WALESA TO UNDERGO TESTS FOR ULCER

NC122058 Paris AFP in English 2051 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 12 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union grouping, was today given nine days sick leave during which he will have medical tests for a duodenal ulcer, a source at his home in Gdansk said. Mr Walesa, who works as an electrican at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, has not been confined to bed however and will not need hospitalization, the source added.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO MURES COUNTY

AU120940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0923 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/9/1983 -- Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu started a working visit to economic units in Mures County in the morning of September 12.

Accompanying them are Emil Bobu and Ion Ursu.

The visit started in Sighisoara Municipality, one of the important localities of Mures County.

MEETING WITH INDUSTRY CADRES ENDS; OPREA SPEAKS

AU091947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/9/1983 -- On September 9 the proceedings concluded in Bucharest of the meeting with the active in industry and investment, basic sectors of the Romanian economy. For two days the participants analysed the results scored this year in these domains, considering that all conditions existed so that until the end of the year the task set by the RCP and Romanian state leader Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the obtainment in 1983 of an additional industrial production worth more than 12 billion lei should be fulfilled and even overfulfilled. The concerns were highlighted for the implementation of the prosivions in the field of raw and energy materials, the assimilation of new products, the rhythmical fulfilment of the production plan and the commissioning of all units at the appointed time.

The question of exports were given prime place during the debates, emphasis being laid on the fact that firm measures had been taken in that domain for the observance of manufacture and delivery terms and of quality conditions. At the same time, the actions were outlined carried out to ensure the material base of production and export, as well as the measures taken for the thorough preparations of next year's production. [sentence as received]

At the end of the meeting, Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, and Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, addressed the participants.

DINCA MEETS DPRK OFFICIALS IN PYONGYANG

AU091554 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1420 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang AGERPRES 9/9/1983 -- Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, who headed a Romanian party and state delegation that participated in the Pyongyang festivities occasioned by the 35th anniversary of the creation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, had an interview with Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Worker's Party of Korea, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He also met with Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Worker's Party of Korea, first vice-premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Worker's Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council.

During the talks information was exchanged on current concerns of the two parties and countries for socialist construction as well as opinions on international issues.

Stress was laid on the good relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, both sides reasserting their determination to work for the development and diversification of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, technical, scientific and other domains, in concordance with the understandings covenanted during the official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last April, a fact which fully corresponds to the interests of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism, national independence, progress and peace in the world.

SWEDISH CENTER PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES 12 SEP

AU121728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1530 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/9/1983 -- Karin Soder, first deputy chairman of the Centre Party of Sweden, arrived in Bucharest on September 12, for a visit to Romania. The same day, the guest conducted talks at the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council with Tamara Maria Dobrin, executive chairman. On the occasion, reference was made to the activity and concerns of the SDUF for the translation into life of the home and foreign policies of the RCP and Romanian state and to the activity of the Centre Party of Sweden. The wish was expressed to exchange information and to develop the relations of collaboration between the SDUF and the Centre Party of Sweden with a view to deepening and expanding the relations between the two countries and peoples.

CEAUSESCU SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO ZHIVKOV

AU080928 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov: On the occasion of your birthday I want to convey to you warm congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness, and for success in your work devoted to building a new society in your country and to raising the material and cultural well-being of the fraternal Bulgarian people.

I recall with pleasure our frequent and fruitful meetings and talks, and I want to express my conviction that by implementing our agreements the relations of close friendship and manysided cooperation between our parties and countries will greatly develop, for the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

With warm friendship,

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

LEADERS GREET SRV LEADERS ON 38TH ANNIVERSARY

AU051641 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 83 p 5

[Message of greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the GNA of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the SRV; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, on the occasion of the SRV's National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]

To Comrade Troung Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the SRV

To Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers

To Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of SRV's National Day, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Grand National Assembly [GNA], and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and on behalf of the Romanian people and ourselves, we want to convey cordial congratulations to you, to the CPV Central Committee, the State Council, the National Assembly, and the Government of the SRV and to the Vietnamese people.

The Romanian people, who have always shown their solidarity with the Vietnamese people's struggle against colonialism and imperialism and, for safeguarding their national freedom and independence, and who have granted them material, moral, political, and diplomatic support until the victory of their just cause, appreciate the results obtained by the Vietnamese people, led by the CPV, in economic reconstruction and in securing the technical-material basis for socialism.

We want to take this opportunity to express our confidence that, by acting together and in the spirit of our agreements concluded at a high level, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continuously develop, for the benefit of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples and in the interests of the general cause of peace and socialism.

On your national anniversary we want to convey to you and to the fraternal Vietnamese people wishes for new successes in implementing the objectives of the Fifth CPV Congress and in continuously developing your socialist fatherland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the GNA of the Socialist Republic of Romania

MINISTERS, CANADIAN SENATOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU071348 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1333 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/09/1983 -- In continuation of their visit to Romania, the Canadian delegation led by Senator Hazen Argue, minister of state in the Canadian Government, had talks and working interviews with Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Tiberiu Muresan, president of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and with representatives of other central institutions. During the talks, information was exchanged on economic activities carried on in the two countries, farm production in particular, as well as on possibilities of developing the Romanian-Canadian collaboration in that domain.

FURTHER REPORTS ON BOTSWANA PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Meets With Spiljak, Mojsov

LD122345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- The first round of talks between the highest representatives of Botswana and Yugoslavia ended in Belgrade today in an atmosphere marked by very close views on the most important international questions and pronounced desire to deepen bilateral cooperation.

The talks were held between President Quett Masire; A. Mogwe, minister of external affairs; and K. Nwako, minister of commerce and industry, on the Botswanan side; and by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Dr. Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, on the Yugoslav side.

The situation in southern Africa was at the center of the exchange of views on foreign affairs. The president of friendly and nonaligned Botswana briefed the president of the SFRY Presidency on the struggle waged by SWAPO and other liberation movements for the final decolonization of southern Africa. The president of Botswana pointed out the unyielding attitude of the racist regime of South Africa, one of whose immediate neighbors is Botswana.

He told President Spiljak about the internal development of his country which became independent in 1966 and which, as Masire stressed, "has succeeded in developing a democratic nonracial society on the principles of multiparty pluralism."

Speaking about Botswana's efforts to overcome inherited colonial backwardness, President Masire stressed that Yugoslav economic organizations would be welcome in Botswana, especially in the realization of major projects such as irrigation systems and the building of dams and transmission systems for electric power.

The Yugoslav side will outline its possibilities in this connection when the talks are resumed.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, briefed the visitor from Botswana on Yugoslavia's postwar development, Yugoslavia's past experience in and possibilities for cooperation with developing countries, especially those in Africa. Within the framework of the exchange of views on topical issues in the world, Spiljak emphasized Yugoslav attitudes concerning complete support for the liberation movements of Africa in their struggle against the apartheid regime. He shared President Masire's anxiety over the "very bad and tense international situation."

Within the framework of this theme Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, told President Masire about the just ended CSCE meeting, which was assessed by Yugoslavia as a contribution to peace in Europe and further afield. The talks will continue.

The high-ranking visitor from friendly nonaligned Botswana, Quett Masire, this morning visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center on Dedinje and placed flowers on President Tito's grave. Later, President Masire laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier on Mount Avala.

Spiljak Hosts Dinner

LD122352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1937 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade tonight Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a formal dinner in honor of Botswana President Quett Masire. During the dinner, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

SPILJAK MEETS WITH ANC PRESIDENT 9 SEP

LD111132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Pool item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 9 (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, received Oliver Tambo, president of South Africa's African National Congress (ANC), here today (Friday) and had a talk of some length with him.

They discussed the latest development of the situation in the south of Africa and ANC's efforts in the struggle against the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

Emphasis was also laid on Yugoslavia's longtime cooperation with the liberation movements in the south of Africa and its support to their struggle for the inalienable rights of peoples in the region to life in dignity, freedom and independence.

BUSH VISIT, OTHER FOREIGN CONTACTS DISCUSSED

AU121909 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 83 p 3

[Milan Bekic commentary: "Yugoslavia and the World: Intensively on the Scene"

[Excerpts] Judging by the number and intensity of contacts, this year will certainly be recorded in history as one of the most dynamic years in our country's international activity. It is the third year without Tito, but the country firmly and consistently follows the road traced by him. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has just concluded his visit to Norway and, today, Karl Carstens, FRG president, together with his wife and Foreign Minister Genscher will arrive in Yugoslavia.

In a few days, another prominent guest, George Bush, U.S. vice president, will arrive and Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, will leave for the session of the UN General Assembly. Nijaz Dizdarevic is currently attending the UN conference on Palestine in Geneva, Vidoje Zarkovic is leaving on a visit to the DPRK, and Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, has returned recently from a visit to Kuwait.

First in History

FRG President Carstens is the first president of that country to visit Yugoslavia.

Both sides attach great importance to this visit by the head of the friendly country and his foreign minister and express their mutual desire and conviction that the visit will be a contribution to peace and to further advancing the already very highly developed relations between the two countries in all fields, that is, as President Carstens precisely stated recently, a contribution to equally advancing the political, cultural, and economic relations which have steadily continued to develop now for 2 decades. He believes that these relations and especially the economic relations can further continue to develop because he knows about the "unsatisfactory trade balance between our two countries although Yugoslavia's exports to the FRG have increased recently."

He especially values, he pointed out, Yugoslavia's true nonalignment as a factor of stability in the world, its role in international relations and especially in East-West relations, its efforts for a real relaxation of tension and preservation of peace, its contribution to the CSCE, and its role as a good host to the UNCTAD session this summer.

Third One From the "Triangle"

As regards Yugoslavia, it can only welcome these appraisals because, in accordance with the principles of its nonaligned policy, it strives for cooperation with all countries regardless of any differences in their social systems and international positions. It is on the basis of mutual respect and respect for these differences, independence, noninterference, and sovereignty that it finds common language with all (except with those who grossly violate these principles).

It is in this sense that our country and its people also welcome in the same way the visit of American Vice President Bush in the near future considering his visit as a continuation of the traditional friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries which found themselves on the same side in the last war. They also see in this visit a new encouragement to the further development of comprehensive relations, that is, economic, scientific, and cultural relations which date from a distant past.

Strengthening the bridges built by hundreds of thousands of our emigrants who have lived in the United States for several generations but have never forgotten their "old country" certainly also falls within this framework. What President Carstens says about the trade balance between the FRG and our country is equally (if not even more) currently important for the trade between Yugoslavia and highly developed America. It has been stated by both sides on several occasions that there are unutilized possibilities and new opportunities in this respect and it is therefore quite certain that this matter will be discussed with Vice President Bush.

Let us recall that, from 21 to 25 March, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited our country and that his visit was then also followed by a visit of his deputy Ivan Arkhipov. In addition to the well developed economic and other relations with that friendly country, long-term economic deals have been also concluded with it and are being successfully carried out and thus the Soviet Union occupied the first place among Yugoslavia's foreign trade partners for years now.

In June, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, visited Belgrade and held friendly and very substantive talks with his host Mitja Ribicic, then president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other highest Yugoslav leaders. According to mutual appraisals, the visit and the talks represented a new and important contribution to strengthening the Yugoslav-Chinese relations and cooperation which were initiated by Tito's visit to Beijing in 1977.

Since then, relations between the two countries have constantly followed an ascending line.

The arrival of American Vice President Bush in the very near future will signify to some extent a closing of the "great triangle" and an example of how the small, socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned Yugoslavia continues to be open cooperation on the basis of equality, and good relations with the world, including the big powers.

The forthcoming visits of the prominent guests from Bonn and Washington as well as visits by our statesmen to the outside world, together with our careful cultivation of relations with all neighbors of good will, represent the continuity of Yugoslavia's international orientation and its foreign policy. At the same time, they are also a confirmation of its reputation and prestige in the world.

LJUBICIC MEETS WITH FRG'S CARSTENS IN BELGRADE

AU081426 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Karl Carstens, president of the FRG, and Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, had talks in Belgrade yesterday on cooperation between the two countries in all the fields. It was stressed that cooperation was good and that the republics and provinces made a significant contribution to it.

It was stressed that in the field of economic cooperation, special efforts must be made to overcome the high disequilibrium in trade. Economic and other subjects should invest more effort so that the disequilibrium may be overcome and may cease to burden the overall economic relations.

Good results have been achieved in the field of industrial cooperation so far. Major examples of cooperation have been cited between the Koubara Mining, Electricity, and Industrial Combine and the Krupp firm, the Electronics Industry of Nis and Siemens, the Priboj Automobile Factory and Mercedes, and a number of others.

They particularly discussed the Yugoslav workers who are temporarily working in the FRG. President Carstens stressed that the Yugoslav workers enjoy a high reputation and are respected. There is no danger, President Carstens stressed, that because of economic difficulties pressure will be exerted on Yugoslav workers to return home. Talks and mutual efforts of representatives of the two countries are underway to solve the questions connected with the return of those Yugoslav workers who wish it.

Those participating in the talks were Branislav Ikonic, Djordje Radosavljevic, Sefcet Jasari, and Aleksandar Mitrovic.

After the talks, Nikola Ljubicic gave a festive luncheon for the distinguished guest from the FRG.

Greeting President Carstens, Nikola Ljubicic in his toast said that the common view on paying respect to the interests and principles of noninterference has yielded visible results.

Stressing that the SR of Serbia actively contributes to the development of cooperation between the two countries in all the fields, Ljubicic stated that the Socialist Republic of Serbia has a 30 percent share in the overall cooperation between Yugoslavia and the FRG.

The President of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia stressed that special efforts should be invested on both sides to improve trade.

Speaking about the rapid economic development of the SR of Serbia, President Carstens said that this republic has become a strong industrial factor and an important economic partner of many FRG enterprises. The large number of Yugoslavs who at the moment live and work in the FRG are, according to the FRG president, of ever greater significance for the relations between the two countries. They are not only an irreplaceable factor of economic life of the two countries, but also a bridge of friendship and understanding between the people of our two countries.

ZARKOVIC VISITS PRC, MEETS LI XIANNIAN

For PRC media accounts of the visit to the PRC by Yugoslav Presidium Vice-President Vidoje Zarkovic, including his meeting with President Li Xiannian and talks with other leading officials, see the 12 September China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

USSR MACHINE TOOL MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD131007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry led by Minister Boris Vladimirovich Balmont arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. During his stay in our country, Minister Balmont will have talks with his host Rade Pavlovic, member of the FEC and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, on further expansion and promotion of industrial cooperation between our countries in this sphere. Minister Balmont will visit several work organizations in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Socialist Republic of Slovenia and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

REPORTS ON 'JEDINSTVO-83' MILITARY EXERCISES

Tactical Exercises Previewed

LD111116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Stip, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- The "Jedinstov-83" combined tactical exercised will be held during the next few days in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The forthcoming exercise, involving, in addition to units of the Yugoslav People's Army, all other structures of the SFRY defense system, will be a further confirmation of their training and military preparedness and should show the functioning of the unique system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in simulated tactical conditions.

The "Jedinstvo-83" combined tactical exercise, like the four major exercises held on the territory of the whole country, has only one aim -- to test and perfect the system of the defense of the SFRY's independence, sovereignty, and integrity. This system, in which all section of our socialist self-managing society participate, in addition to units of the Yugoslav People's Army, must always be ready to oppose any aggressor. In the spirit of its pledges made at the Helsinki Conference on international control of military exercise and maneuvers, Yugoslavia gave public notification of the holding of the "Jedinstvo-83" combined tactical exercise, although it was not obliged to do so since there are fewer than 25,000 members of the Armed Forces participating.

The presence of foreign representatives at this regular test of combat readiness of all factors of all-people's defense and social self-protection is still further proof that this exercise is not a demonstration of strength and that it is not aimed against anyone.

The comprehensive system of all-people's defense comprises, in addition to the Armed Forces, all structures of society, so that there is practically no single individual who would not be included in the defense of the country, its freedom and independence, if the need arose. This readiness came to the fore precisely in these structures of all-people's defense and social self-protection during the preparations for this exercise. In the towns of Sveti Nikola and Radovis, which will, according to the plans, be facing various conditions, almost the entire population is participating in the preparations and actual carrying out the assignments of the exercise. The enthusiasm and readiness to carry out in the best possible manner the assignments set is amazing.

For members of the Armed Forces, the coming exercises are an opportunity to show and prove, through a practical test, the high degree of combat training and readiness to oppose any eventual aggressor. In addition, contemporary weapons and arms will be displayed within the framework of the "Jedinstvo-83" combined tactical exercise, which mainly are the result of the work of our country's experts. Among the new additions taking part in this exercise are the T-72 medium tank, the production of which we have mastered and which forms part of the armored units, and also an armored car for the infantry.

Final Preparations Completed

LD121008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0713 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Item embargoed until 1700 GMT 12 September]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- The final preparations for the combined tactical exercise "Jedinstvo-83" ["Unity-83"], due to take place in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in the wider area of Ovce pole and the Krivolak training range, have been successfully completed.

This autumn exercise represents a part of the regular combat training of units of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense and of the combat preparations made by the sociopolitical organizations, local and sociopolitical communities, organizations of associated labor, working people and citizens, and all other subjects of the system of all-people's defence and social self-protection in the area of the exercise.

The "Jedinstvo-83" exercise is directed by the command of the Skopje Army District, the Republican Headquarters of Territorial Defense of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The exercise begins tomorrow.

Aircraft Described

LD1214276 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Stip, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- Numerous aircraft, work of our engineers and technicians, will be in the sky above the Ovce Polje "Front" during the combined tactical exercise "Jedinstvo-83". The Orao, Jastreb, Galeb, and Super Galeb-4 will clash in the "battle area" while performing a variety of duties, such as those of bomber, interceptor or reconnaisance aircraft.

It goes without saying that both heavy and light helicopters will also be taking part.

A kind of "highlight" will be the appearance of our own Super Galeb-4, for which the combined tactical enterprise "Jedinstvo-83," in a way, is its baptism of fire in our sky. This Yugoslav aircraft won numerous laurels at this year's world air show at Le Bourget near Paris. Flattering assessments were made of the Super Galeb-4 as an interceptor on account of its performance, which is considered to be among the best in its class. The Galeb is used as an aircraft for training and combat drill and, if the need arises, also as an interceptor.

The Air Force will play a very prominent role at the "Jedinstvo-83" combined exercise. It will provide air cover for the combat disposition of land troops, in air defense (in combination with air defense units), counterstrike and stike duties, and ground support.

The home-made light helicopter, Gazela, also attracts attention. Intended for combat against armored units or aircraft, Gazela is armed with air-to-air missiles. Pilots proudly say that the Gazela is virtually invisible to the enemy. It is capable of "skimming" the ground (flying barely above ground), suddenly appearing and opening fire and disappearing all in one moment, giving the enemy no chance to respond.

New Infantry Weapons

LD122358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Stip, September 12 (TANJUG) -- A number of new products of the Yugoslav military industry, including the highly advanced T-72 tank, will be used during the "Jedinstvo-83" (Unity 83) maneuvers starting in the Republic of Macedonia tomorrow (Tuesday).

The new infantry weapons include the "Solja" (Hornet) and "Osa" (Wasp) hand-launchers which are capable of considerably enhancing the fire-power of infantry units.

The "Zolja" is a light, single-use launcher featuring an inexpensive plastic barrel which is discarded after each shot. Each infantryman can carry between two and three such barrels. The launcher is effective in destroying armoured targets at distances of up to 250 metres.

The "Osa" is a larger launcher effective up to 600 metres. Its characteristics almost places it in the category of recoilless guns.

The "Brk" (Moustache) anti-tank hand-grenade is an interesting novelty. By means of a small parachute it is lowered onto the turret of a tank where it can penetrate its armour with the greatest ease.

The armoured personnel carrier M-80 of Yugoslav design and manufacture is equipped with a 20-mm automatic gun intended for infantry support or firing at low-flying helicopters and aircraft.

The M-80 also features guided missiles capable of destroying heavy tanks and a machine-gun intended for providing covering fire to the crew once it has left the vehicle.

Another new weapon is the T-72 tank manufactured in Yugoslavia under foreign licence.

This weapon equipped with a 125-mm gun and protected by anti-neutron armour is the first tank produced by Yugoslav factories. Much of its equipment and installations is made in the country.

Observers will also have the opportunity to see two new self-propelled anti-armour vehicles, the Bov-1 and Bov-3. Both vehicles are equipped with six launchers for guided anti-armour missiles. In addition to this, the Bov-3 is armed with a three-barrel anti-aircraft gun equipped with optical sights and a computer.

The most advanced instruments in use will include an artillery and tank laser range-finder. Experts say that this instrument is faster and more accurate than similar devices in current use in NATO member countries.

High-Ranking Officials in Stip

LD130651 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1754 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Stip, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Admiral Branko Manula, federal secretary for national defense; and Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for international affairs, arrived in Stip today. They were accompanied by the presidents of the presidencies of all the republics and autonomous provinces, by the presidents of the central committees of the republican leagues of communists and of the provincial committees of the League of Communists, as well as by a large number of prominent representatives of the socio-political organizations of the federation and the Macedonia SR.

During their stay in Stip they were briefed on the aims and progress of final preparations for the forthcoming "Jedinstvo-83" [Unity 83] combined tactical exercise.

In the forthcoming days the high-ranking guests will follow the progress of the exercise, which is being held on Ovce Polje and the Krivolak testing ground.

FEC MEMBER DOLANC'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Talks With Macedonian Leaders

LD121751 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Skopje, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of internal affairs, who is visiting Skopje, had separate talks today with Blagoja Taleski, president of the Presidency of the Macedonian Socialist Republic; Bosko Stankovski, president of the Macedonian Assembly; Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Macedonian Executive Council; and Filip Brajkovski, chairman of the Macedonian Republican Council for the Protection of the System. Talks were held on current questions of the political-security situation and of the international position of our country.

The latter was also the topic of the conversation which Stane Dolanc and his associates had with Ljubomir Varoslija, Macedonian republican secretary for internal affairs. They also discussed the efforts made for the further organizational, cadre, professional, and technical training of the security service.

They evaluated the political-security situation in the republic as favorable and stable.

Visits Pristina 9 Sep

LD111542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pristina, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs and member of the Federal Executive Council, visited Pristina today. In talks in the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, current issues regarding the realization of the tasks as set out in the program [not specified] and the activity of the Kosovo internal affairs organs in this sphere were examined. The talks were attended by Kolj Siroka, member of the Kosovo Presidency.

FEC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT

LD111213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its session today, which was chaired by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] discussed the report on the tasks that have already been carried out and those that should be carried out this month and next to implement the long-term economic stabilization program.

It was noted that individual tasks are only slowly being carried out, not only at the federal but also at other levels. It was decided that relevant federal organs and organizations in other sociopolitical and self-managing communities should take measures to speed up the implementation of tasks laid down by the plan to implement the long-term economic stabilization program.

In discussing the report on the work, development, and functioning of the Yugoslav power grid, and the unified technological system last year, the FEC concluded that the process of organizing power industry organizations should be sped up, bearing in mind the broader social interest in the development of the production, more rational use, and saving of all forms of energy. The assessment was made that efficient measures should be taken to complete power projects planned to be commissioned by 1985. The council also stressed that power industry organizations should take steps to begin constructing power industry capacities to be commissioned after 1985.

The council discussed the report on allocating the National Bank of Yugoslavia's foreign exchange for purposes set out in the law. The assessment was that foreign exchange is being allocated in a piecemeal and delayed manner, as compared with the inflow of foreign exchange from abroad. Some banks do not even allocate foreign exchange, or do so irregularly. Therefore, the FEC decided that federal organs and organizations should immediately apply the most severe legal measures to all relevant banks and responsible officials that do not meet legal obligations. In discussing a number of issues of relations between our country and other countries, the FEC determined the platform for the Yugoslav delegation's activity at the forthcoming 38th regular session of the UN General Assembly.

'GOLOVEC-83' EXERCISES TO BE HELD IN SLOVENIA

LD122346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Ljubljana 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- The exercise, "Golovec-83," will be held in Ljubljana on 24 September within the framework of routine exercises in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia held under the general title of Nothing Must Surprise Us.

It will test the readiness of our citizens and work organizations in the eventuality of an earthquake and when removing its consequences.

As stressed during the press conference today about 90,000 workers and citizens of the Slovene capital, 27 local communities and 93 basic organizations of associated labor in Ljubljana will take an active part in the exercise. Their readiness also will be demonstrated by over 500 civil protection, firemen and medical first aid teams from neighboring municipalities, by Yugoslav People's Army units and by other organized formations which in the eventuality of a natural disaster bear the main brunt of rescuing the population and material wealth.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO JORDAN -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Todor Bojadzijevski, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, prior to his departure for the new post. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27/28 Aug 83 p 9 AU]